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Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

Programme 9
Trade and development

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Overall orientation

9.1 The overall purpose of the programme is the integration of developing countries into the world economy in a manner that enhances the development opportunities offered by the globalization process while helping to shape international economic relations in the twenty-first century. The mandates for the programme flow from the role and responsibilities assigned to the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) by: the General Assembly, beginning with its resolution 1995 (XIX), by which UNCTAD was established; the quadrennial United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; the Economic and Social Council; and the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies. Mandates for the coming four years are set out in the Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement (TD/387) and the Plan of Action (TD/386) adopted by UNCTAD at its tenth session, held from 12 to 19 February 2000.

9.2 The programme will be implemented by UNCTAD and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC). The Centre's original mandate derives from General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII). In its resolution 1819 (LV), the Economic and Social Council affirmed the role of ITC as the focal point for United Nations technical cooperation activities in trade promotion. ITC receives policy guidance from its parent bodies, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and general direction from the annual meetings of the Joint Advisory Group, an intergovernmental body open to States members of UNCTAD and WTO.

9.3 At the tenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Member States recognized that ensuring that all countries enjoy the benefits of globalization requires meeting complex policy challenges which arise, particularly at the macroeconomic level, from the growing interdependence of the various spheres of economic activity, including in particular trade, finance and investment, and the downside risks which this interdependence sometimes carries. Member States reiterated that, as the focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in finance, technology, investment and sustainable development, UNCTAD is pre-eminently placed to examine these issues and to build consensus on policies in a globalizing world from a development perspective. Incorporated in this perspective should be the "Evaluation of the developmental impact of globalization" as outlined in the Plan of Action.

9.4 In order to achieve its objectives, UNCTAD acts as a forum for intergovernmental discussions, supported by discussions with experts, aimed at consensus-building; undertakes research and analysis, *inter alia* to provide substantive inputs for these discussions; and provides related technical assistance tailored to the needs of beneficiary countries, concentrating on capacity-building. In this respect, UNCTAD will also undertake the new activities agreed to at the tenth session of UNCTAD, including the provision of training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda. UNCTAD will focus its work on four areas of activity: globalization and development; investment, enterprise development and technology; trade in goods and services and commodity issues; and services infrastructure for development and trade efficiency. The strategy to be followed takes into account the emphasis by Member States at the tenth session of UNCTAD on the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the focal point for the United Nations system for least developed country issues. It will also take into account issues such as economic cooperation among developing countries and a gender perspective aiming at achieving gender equality in all economic sectors. The special needs and interests of small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, structurally weak and vulnerable economies and economies in transition will also be taken into account, as specified in chapter II of the Plan of Action. UNCTAD will continue its work with the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academia and parliamentarians with a view to addressing the challenges and opportunities of globalization and making progress towards a better and fairer integration of developing countries into the world economy.

9.5 ITC will complement the research, policy and normative work of its parent bodies, UNCTAD and WTO, by concentrating on operational issues related to the provision of information, product and market development, institutional development and support services for trade promotion, export development and international purchasing and supply management.

9.6 UNCTAD will be responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5, while ITC will be responsible for subprogramme 6.

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

A. Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective

9.7 The objective of the subprogramme is to contribute to international debate on the evolution and management of the consequences of globalization and to promote policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are conducive to human development.

Strategy

9.8 The Division on Globalization and Development Strategies bears substantive responsibility for this subprogramme. Through dissemination of its analytical work and provision of a forum for exchange of views and perspectives, the subprogramme will contribute to increased understanding of the implications of global interdependence, macroeconomic reforms and structural adjustment for sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as well as to greater coherence of global economic policy-making and identification of policy approaches and actions with a focus on their effects on growth and development. Issues to be taken up will include the debt problems of developing countries, trends in official development assistance flows, and the role of regional integration. The subprogramme will bring a development perspective to financial and monetary issues by focusing on finance for development and by contributing to the debate on the reform of the international financial system. Through its analysis, the subprogramme will support developing countries in the design of sound domestic macroeconomic and financial policies and of policies to improve the positive effects of globalization and to minimize the negative ones; in strengthening their domestic forces of growth through capital accumulation; and in their institutional reforms and capacity-building in the context of the indispensable foundation for the realization of people-centred sustainable development, such as expanding and strengthening the democratic basis of institutions and ensuring sound public administration. Specific technical assistance will be provided on debt management and for the capacity-building of Palestinian institutions. Work in the subprogramme will take into consideration the experiences in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s and will aim at contributing to the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and related General Assembly resolutions, and at addressing the needs of landlocked and transit developing countries and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies.

Expected accomplishments

9.9 The expected accomplishments of the subprogramme would include an increased understanding and an improved ability of policy makers to design appropriate policies and strategies related to the evolution and management of globalization, global interdependence and their implications for development policies and prospects.

Indicators of achievement

9.10 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

B. Development of Africa

Objective

9.11 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase understanding of the economic development problems of Africa and to promote action required at the national, regional and international levels for the acceleration of African development and fuller

participation and positive integration of African countries into the world economy.

Strategy

9.12 The Division on Globalization and Development Strategies bears substantive responsibility for the subprogramme. The subprogramme will undertake research on specific challenges to the development of Africa, coordinate analytical work of UNCTAD in support of the objectives of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), and contribute to regional and subregional integration as well as to various other international initiatives on Africa, including cooperation with other United Nations bodies and organizations in the context of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa, in view of the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as lead agency for the trade access and opportunities cluster of the Initiative. It will also contribute to consensus-building on regional and international policy actions in support of African development.

Expected accomplishments

9.13 Expected accomplishments would include an increased understanding of national and international policy choices to promote African development in the areas of expertise of UNCTAD.

Indicators of achievement

9.14 Indicators of achievement would include progress towards targets in UN-NADAF and other relevant international initiatives, and the quality of debate, outcomes and initiatives in response to work undertaken by the subprogramme in the relevant intergovernmental bodies and other relevant organizations and forums.

Subprogramme 2
Investment, enterprise and technology

Objective

9.15 With a view to increasing beneficial international investment flows to developing countries and the benefits they derive from those flows, the objective of this subprogramme is to improve understanding of issues and policy choices in international investment, enterprise internationalization and technology transfer, to strengthen developing countries' abilities to formulate and implement policies, measures and action programmes in these areas, and to promote understanding of emerging issues in order to strengthen those countries' ability to participate in discussions and negotiations.

Strategy

9.16 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development. In implementing the subprogramme, the Division will continue to strengthen its role as the major source of comprehensive information and analysis of international investment, focusing on the development dimension and on the integration of investment, technology and enterprise development issues. The subprogramme will support developing countries' efforts to respond to technological and scientific changes and to develop policy instruments for facilitating technology transfer. It will conduct research and policy analysis with a view to improving the understanding of key policy issues related to the role of foreign investment, technological capacity-building and enterprise internationalization, including small and medium-sized enterprises. It will also provide analysis and support international consensus-building on the role of international arrangements for the purpose of attracting and benefiting from foreign investment, enhancing technological capacity and promoting enterprise. Through its related technical assistance, the subprogramme will focus on enhancing national ability to formulate and implement policies to attract and benefit from foreign investment, strengthen technological capacities and foster the development of enterprises. The subprogramme will also analyse the implications of foreign portfolio investment for development.

Expected accomplishments

9.17 Expected accomplishments would include an improved understanding of issues related to international investment, enterprise internationalization and technology transfer; the improved ability of policy makers to design appropriate policies and strategies by attracting and benefiting from foreign investment, strengthening technological capacities and fostering the development of enterprises at the national, regional and

international levels; and increased understanding of key concepts of treaties and the development dimension of international investment agreements.

Indicators of achievement

9.18 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 3
International trade

Objective

9.19 With a view to assisting developing countries to integrate themselves more fully into, and derive benefits from, the international trading system and to increasing their participation in world trade, the objective of the subprogramme is to improve understanding of current and emerging issues in international trade of concern to developing countries and to enhance ability to address those concerns in the areas of agriculture, services, electronic commerce, competition law and policy and the trade-environment-development nexus.

Strategy

9.20 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities. The subprogramme will address its objective *inter alia* by fostering more effective participation of developing countries in multilateral, regional and subregional trade negotiations and their enhanced participation in WTO itself (by submissions to the General Council and other bodies), and by contributing to the progress of accessions to WTO and to progress in regional and subregional trade arrangements. The strategy will furthermore involve: (a) empirical research and policy analysis to identify the parameters of the development dimensions of the multilateral trading system and the implications of existing and emerging multilateral trade rules for the development prospects of developing countries; (b) analysis of market access issues, including maximizing market access benefits for least developed countries; (c) supporting developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations and in the pursuit of regional integration; (d) analytical work to assist developing countries in multilateral negotiations on agriculture; (e) analysis of issues related to trade liberalization in the services sector and to international proposals on electronic commerce; (f) supporting intergovernmental consensus-building in trade by facilitating the establishment of a positive agenda for developing countries in future trade negotiations, including ways to address constraints faced in deriving full benefits from the world trading system; (g) assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to identify effective trade policy tools for development, to accede to WTO and to expand trade between those groups of countries; (h) providing training to developing countries and interested countries with economies in transition on key issues on the international trade agenda; (i) providing assistance through the UNCTAD/WTO/ITC Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme for Selected Least Developed and Other African Countries; (j) enabling developing countries to address competition law and policy and consumer protection issues, including the relationship between competition and competitiveness and trade-related aspects of competition; (k) assisting developing countries in the development of their export-oriented commodity sectors, particularly their supply capacities, focusing on diversification; and (l) helping to ensure balance in the trade and environment debate by highlighting issues of concern to developing countries, strengthening the development dimension and identifying issues that would yield potential benefits to developing countries, including in the trade-related areas of public health, biodiversity, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and biotechnology.

Expected accomplishments

9.21 Expected accomplishments of the subprogramme would include strengthened capacities of developing countries to formulate, articulate and implement appropriate policies and strategies to participate

effectively in, and derive maximum benefit from, international trade, including enhanced capacities for multilateral trade negotiations.

Indicators of achievement

9.22 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 4
Services infrastructure for development, trade efficiency and human resources development

Objective

9.23 The objective of this subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve their competitiveness in international trade by building an efficient trade-supporting services infrastructure, including through the use of information technologies.

Strategy

9.24 The Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency bears substantive responsibility for this subprogramme. The subprogramme will assist developing countries through policy analysis, consensus-building and, where appropriate, technical assistance programmes to build more efficient trade-supporting services in the areas of customs, transportation, banking, insurance, tourism and microenterprises and to enhance the availability of skills, knowledge and capacities relevant to the conduct of foreign trade. Emphasis will be placed on facilitating trade through increased and more effective use of information technologies, especially the development-related aspects of electronic commerce, and providing assistance to government institutions and enterprises and supporting their networking with academic institutions, so as to promote human resource development, including the gender dimension, and to maximize the benefit of human resource development activities to enterprises.

Expected accomplishments

9.25 Expected accomplishments would include more efficient trade-supporting services and more effective human resource development in beneficiary countries of technical assistance, and an improved understanding of policy options and strategies in these areas.

Indicators of achievement

9.26 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents, as well as through the benchmarking of trade-supporting services.

Subprogramme 5
Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Objective

9.27 The objective of this subprogramme is to contribute to the progressive and beneficial integration and participation in the global economy and international trading system of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including through the implementation of the outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and contribution to the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries, and to contribute to the graduation of least developed countries.

Strategy

9.28 The Office of the Special Coordinator for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries will bear substantive responsibility for this subprogramme. It will pursue the subprogramme's objective by building on the coordination undertaken in the run-up to the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries by following up, monitoring and assessing the progress in the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference, General Assembly resolutions and other international initiatives, and by promoting the United Nations system-wide coordination of that implementation and following up the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. It will also continue to facilitate the implementation of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community and contribute to the implementation of the relevant aspects of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. It will further contribute to the consideration by the General Assembly and other relevant intergovernmental forums of the specific problems of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, and coordinate technical assistance activities within UNCTAD in favour of those countries.

Expected accomplishments

9.29 Expected accomplishments would include the effective implementation of outcomes of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries; progress in the implementation of the Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation between Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the Donor Community; and effective contribution to the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action in aspects relevant to UNCTAD.

Indicators of achievement

9.30 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the timeliness, usefulness, degree of implementation, and quality of the subprogramme's research and analysis programme, as measured by readership and other surveys; (b) Member States' views on the practical value and impact on the development prospects of developing countries of policy recommendations, as expressed in the conclusions of the regular review of the work programmes undertaken by intergovernmental bodies; and (c) the degree of implementation, effectiveness and impact of technical cooperation activities, as assessed by indicators contained in the relevant project documents.

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

Objective

9.31 The objective of this subprogramme is to build national capacities to identify new trading opportunities and address the business implications of the multilateral trading system by linking them to specific products and markets, with a view to enabling developing countries and countries with economies in transition to realize their full potential for developing exports and improving import operations.

Strategy

9.32 ITC bears substantive responsibility for the implementation of this subprogramme. It will pursue the objective by providing downstream technical assistance on the operational issues of trade promotion and export development. The core programme of work is designed to meet the special needs of least developed countries on a priority basis.

9.33 In pursuit of its objective, ITC will: (a) establish and nurture national networks of trade experts to raise awareness and develop capabilities to understand and respond to changes in the multilateral trading system; (b) offer a platform for discussion and facilitate the exchange of national experiences and best practices in finding business solutions to trade-related problems; (c) provide publications, training materials, courses and direct assistance related to the business implications of WTO Agreements; (d) develop and apply tools for national export potential surveys and strategic market research; (e) implement a "product-network" strategy involving the participative development of generic technical assistance products and their customization and dissemination through a network of partner institutions; (f) combine market intelligence with training, advisory services and business contacts for the export promotion of specific products and services, with particular emphasis on South-South trade and

poverty reduction; and (g) help national institutions in providing counselling services to enterprises in export planning, identification of customers, management of the supply chain, product development and adaptation, marketing, pricing, contracting and distribution.

9.34 The strategy will involve interventions in the following functional areas: institutional development for trade promotion and specialized support services; export training capacity development; capacity-building in international purchasing and supply management; strategic and operational market research; sector-specific product and market development; trade information management; and technical cooperation coordination, including needs assessment and programme/project design.

Expected accomplishments

9.35 Expected accomplishments of this subprogramme would include: (a) the establishment of national core expertise in multilateral trading system issues that involves a good understanding of product and market reality and potential; (b) trade development strategies that take into account supply capacities and international demand and commercial practices; (c) a reinforcement of trade support institutions in providing efficient services to the business community (in downstream areas not covered by subprogramme 4); (d) improved trade performance in selected product and services sectors; and (e) increased entrepreneurship and competitiveness at the enterprise level.

Indicators of achievement

9.36 Indicators of achievement would focus on national capacity-building and would include the scope and quality of services provided by trade support institutions (as assessed by the end-users); the institutions' capacity to adapt to evolving needs; and the volume and quality of information flows within and among networks.

Legislative mandates

The mandates below apply to subprogrammes 1 to 5:

TD/386	Plan of Action, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, on 19 February 2000
TD/387	Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its tenth session, on 19 February 2000

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

ITC/AG/(XXXIII)/181	Report of the Joint Advisory Group on the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO on its thirty-third session

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Programme 10
Environment

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Overall orientation

10.1 The overall objective of the programme is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

10.2 The mandate for the programme derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, which established the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Environment Secretariat and the Environment Fund. The Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 19/1 of 7 February 1997, redefined and clarified the role and mandate of UNEP in the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP. By its resolution S/19-2 of 28 June 1997, the Assembly endorsed the new mandate of UNEP. The Assembly elaborated further on the mandate of UNEP in its resolution 53/242 of 28 July 1999.

10.3 Building on and consistent with the Nairobi Declaration and the decisions of the Governing Council adopted at its twentieth session, the overall strategy of UNEP for achieving the programme's objectives is broken down into seven functional, interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. The main elements of the overall strategy include: (a) filling the information and knowledge gap on critical environmental issues through more comprehensive assessments; (b) identifying and further developing the use of appropriate integrated policy measures in tackling the root causes of major environmental concerns; and (c) mobilizing action for better integration of international action to improve the environment, particularly in relation to regional and multilateral agreements, as well as United Nations system-wide collaborative arrangements.

10.4 The programme is implemented by the UNEP secretariat under the intergovernmental guidance of the Governing Council and in coordination with other relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations.

Subprogramme 1
Environmental assessment and early warning

Objective

10.5 The objective is to improve decision-making at the international and national levels through the provision of reliable and timely information on global environmental trends and conditions and emerging issues.

Strategy

10.6 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Assessment and Early Warning. In collaboration with appropriate United Nations and external partners, the subprogramme will alert the world to emerging problems by initiating periodic assessments of priority environmental issues; strengthening linkages among global, regional and national environmental observing programmes; and providing authoritative information for policy formulation and implementation. It will stimulate Governments and the international community to take action on environmental issues by: (a) promoting the availability of and enhancing access to relevant scientific information needed by decision makers to better protect and enhance the environment; (b) assessing environmental conditions and threats in order to alert policy makers and facilitate the development of alternative impact-reduction strategies; (c) devising strategies and contributing to early warning so as to better cope with emerging or recently recognized environmental threats; and (d) identifying emerging issues.

10.7 In addition, the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation will continue to compile and distribute scientific data on the impact of ionizing radiation on human beings and the environment.

Expected accomplishments

10.8 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the production of timely, credible and reliable global assessments and demonstration of support for and facilitation of the completion of correspondingly high-quality regional and national environmental assessments and their promotion; (b) enhanced coordination of environmental assessments and early

warning through an international cooperative assessment framework and process; (c) increased ability to identify major emerging environmental problems, threats and emergencies and to prepare appropriate strategies and methodologies; and (d) the effective dissemination and exchange of environmental data and information among countries to support decision-making in key environmental and sustainable development areas.

Indicators of achievement

10.9 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) feedback from Governments, individually or through intergovernmental bodies, and from international organizations and other relevant organizations; (b) appropriate capacity to enable timely environmental assessments to be undertaken on the basis of state-of-the-art scientific and technical analytical tools (e.g., institutional networking and development of methodologies, databases, environmental indicators, mechanisms for software tools and early warning) put in place and operated as needed; (c) the fulfilment in a timely manner of requests for support and/or backstopping in the development of assessment information products and services; (d) the use of conclusions and recommendations contained in results of a survey to be carried out in 2003 in the formulation and implementation of environmental policies; (e) the focusing of assessment information products and services on stakeholders and decision makers, and the adoption of recommendations in those assessments for further implementation and/or follow-up by Governments, key multilateral institutions and/or other stakeholders (e.g., Global Environment Facility) as relevant.

Subprogramme 2
Policy development and law

Objective

10.10 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable members of the international community to develop integrated and coherent policy responses to environmental problems and to improve compliance with and enforcement of legal instruments.

Strategy

10.11 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Policy Development and Law. In pursuit of the objective, the subprogramme will: assess the performance of environmental policies and develop policy strategies; promote the integration of environmental, economic, social and institutional aspects into governmental and intergovernmental decision-making and at all levels of the United Nations system in order to achieve sustainable development; strengthen intergovernmental dialogue for consensus-building on the root causes of major environmental problems; provide a forum for policy dialogue and information exchange; strengthen dialogue between various stakeholders for building synergy between environmental policy and social and economic development policies; and provide assistance to Member States in identifying the need for and the development of national policy instruments, especially those which implement international agreements. The subprogramme will also promote the participation of civil society and non-governmental organizations in environmental management, and will further mainstream a gender perspective into the full range of UNEP activities and subprogrammes.

Expected accomplishments

10.12 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the implementation of a new strategic environmental law programme for the first decade of the millennium; (b) the updating and improvement of a global environmental agenda on the basis of a sound assessment of environmental trends and conditions at the national, regional and global levels; (c) the improvement of United Nations system-wide coordination of the global environmental agenda; (d) the initiation of new negotiations and the conclusion of agreements on certain emerging issues; (e) the implementation of an improved financial strategy to respond to the funding needs of UNEP; (f) the strengthening of partnerships with Governments as well as non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society; and (g) the establishment and implementation of a programme in the field of compliance and enforcement of policy, legal, economic and other instruments.

Indicators of achievement

10.13 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the adoption by the Governing Council of a new strategic environmental law programme; (b) feedback from Governments and other stakeholders on the global environmental agenda; (c) the number of policy responses and policy options initiated on emerging issues and the number of agreements concluded on such issues; (d) the adoption by Governments of the financial strategy for UNEP and the observation of improvement in the financial situation of UNEP; (e) the number of projects or programmatic activities implemented relating to compliance and enforcement of policy, legal, economic and other instruments; and (f) an increase in the number of non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of the civil society participating in the work of UNEP as partners.

Subprogramme 3
Policy implementation

Objective

10.14 The objective is to improve environmental management capabilities and enhance government capacity to implement environmental policy.

Strategy

10.15 The responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. The strategy will include: (a) the assessment of global, regional, subregional and country needs and the determination of appropriate options for policy implementation; (b) the selection and design, in collaboration with partners, of specific pilot projects and initiatives with potential demonstrative value as success stories or best practices with a view to their implementation; (c) collaboration with other subprogrammes in the identification and design of appropriate technical cooperation activities; (d) the provision of assistance to Governments in implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities; (e) the provision of assistance to Governments in strengthening their capacity to comply with the relevant multilateral environmental agreements to which they are party; and (f) the enhancement of emergency response networks in collaboration with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; the provision of assistance to Governments in building emergency response capacity, in responding to specific emergencies, in evaluating national and subregional capacity for emergency response and in identifying national and subregional needs; and provision of organized technical and other services for capacity-building in the field of emergency response.

Expected accomplishments

10.16 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the improvement of the knowledge base, expertise and management tools of governmental and other relevant institutions to better equip them to implement environmental policy; (b) the development of innovative arrangements for technical cooperation in the utilization of environmentally sound and appropriate technologies and their initial implementation; (c) the implementation by Governments of institutional arrangements for providing improved responsiveness to environmental emergencies through which required resources are better mobilized, international actions are efficiently coordinated and measures to mitigate emergency situations are effectively implemented; (d) the undertaking of national and international measures to implement the agreements expected to emanate from the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the global conference to be held in 2000; and (e) the enhancement of arrangements for the enforcement of and compliance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

Indicators of achievement

10.17 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) feedback from Governments and other relevant institutions to which assistance was provided through, *inter alia*, training workshops, training of experts or provision of management tools, guidelines and information materials; (b) satisfaction on the part of Governments and other bodies concerned regarding institutional arrangements put in place for facilitating improved responsiveness to environmental emergencies and the number of institutional arrangements developed and advisory services provided for such purpose; and (c) the number of requests received for advisory services on the implementation of agreements under the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of

the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the 2000 conference.

Subprogramme 4
Technology, industry and economics

Objective

10.18 The objective is to increase the capacity of decision makers in Government and industry, as well as local authorities, to develop and adopt policies, strategies and practices that are cleaner and safer, make efficient use of natural resources, ensure safe management of chemicals and incorporate environmental costs so as to reduce pollution and risks for human beings and the environment

Strategy

10.19 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The subprogramme will promote the development, use and transfer of environmental policies and related environmentally sound technologies, of economic instruments and of managerial practices and other tools that will assist in ensuring environmentally sound decision-making and in building corresponding capacities.

10.20 More specifically, the strategy will include: (a) promoting the understanding and knowledge of environmental issues related to industrial and urban development, trade and the economy, sustainable consumption patterns, use of natural resources (particularly energy and water) and chemicals; (b) building capacity through a participatory "learn-by-doing" approach to addressing countries' economic, environmental and social needs according to national and regional development priorities; (c) developing consensus on policies and tools needed to respond to the problems identified, such as the new Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the future legally binding international instrument on persistent organic pollutants, codes of practice, economic instruments and so on; (d) through information exchange, technology transfer and capacity-building, providing technical support to the chemicals agenda and facilitating the effective and integrated implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, with a particular focus on the UNEP-administered conventions, the Rotterdam Convention (jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and the future persistent organic pollutants convention; (e) facilitating the widespread transfer, adoption and use of technology in urban areas, freshwater basins and industry sectors in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; (f) assisting countries and industries in the production of cleaner and safer methods of production and the development of more sustainable products and services; (g) promoting practical and cost-effective approaches to the assessment of trade policies and to the implementation of environmentally sustainable trade policies; (h) demonstrating, in association with other partners active at the local level, the effectiveness of policies and tools suggested, while involving national experts in the formulation and implementation of UNEP-sponsored projects; and (i) making full use of the complementarity between the work of UNEP and the activities carried out by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the field of trade and environment, aiming at strengthening coherence in the rules and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the WTO agreements.

Expected accomplishments

10.21 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) greater worldwide use of technologies, products and services that are cleaner and safer; (b) more efficient use of energy and water; (c) reduced pollution and risks for human beings and their environments; (d) identification of means of minimizing the adverse environmental impacts of economic policy, especially trade liberalization and investment policies; (e) identification of win-win situations to balance concurrent economic and environmental gains; and (f) adherence to the goals of the International Declaration on Cleaner Production.

Indicators of achievement

10.22 The indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries, organizations and industries adopting policies, regulations or codes that require cleaner and safer production practices, products and services; (b) the number of cases in which renewable energy technologies are introduced and used in developing countries; (c) the use by industry of

energy audits as a component of overall cleaner production/environmental management systems approaches; (d) the number of countries and industries commencing or strengthening programmes on awareness of and preparedness for emergencies at the local level or the equivalent and the number of companies adopting environmental management systems; (e) the number of environmentally responsible investment patterns employed by the private sector and the development and use of environmental procedures and practices; (f) the number of partnership agreements developed and concluded with sectoral role players, accompanied by the expression by partners of confidence in UNEP or satisfaction in UNEP services; and (g) the number of signatures to the International Declaration on Cleaner Production.

Subprogramme 5
Regional cooperation and representation

Objective

10.23 The objective is to ensure that regional concerns, priorities and perspectives are taken fully into account in the development of UNEP policies from the programme planning stage to the implementation stage and that decisions of the UNEP Governing Council are effectively implemented in the regions.

Strategy

10.24 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Regional Cooperation and Representation. The strategy will address the unique circumstances of the respective regions and include the following: (a) development of regional perspectives and positions on major environmental issues and trends and contribution to the formulation of response strategies; (b) provision of UNEP headquarters with assessments of environmental trends and conditions at the regional and national levels and the nature and scope of government policy and programmatic responses at the national and regional levels; (c) promotion of activities that disseminate new concepts and approaches for dealing with specific environmental problems in and between regions; (d) promotion of intergovernmental dialogue on environmental issues at the regional level; and (e) promotion of and support for subregional and regional cooperation programmes on the environment and provision of assistance to Governments at their request.

Expected accomplishments

10.25 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) having successfully addressed major environmental issues of crucial importance in the economic development of the countries in question; (b) more effective regional policy responses to global and regional environmental issues; (c) increased transfer and application of best practices in one region to other regions; and (d) increased capacity in the legal, policy and institutional areas to address emerging environmental concerns and issues at the national and regional levels.

Indicators of achievement

10.26 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of active forums and associated bodies dealing with regional environmental issues and setting regional priorities; (b) actions taken by regional forums to implement UNEP priorities at the regional level and the extent of UNEP contributions to the implementation of the priorities adopted by the regional forums; (c) the adoption of new operative agreements with subregional and regional partners and agencies participating in regional programmes; and (d) the expression of confidence in UNEP services in the regions by the Committee of Permanent Representatives, the Governing Council and/or the regional forums.

Subprogramme 6
Environmental conventions

Objective

10.27 The objective of the subprogramme is to enhance linkages and coordination within and among environmental and environment-related conventions (with full respect for the status of the respective convention secretariats and the autonomous decision-making prerogatives of the conferences of the parties to the conventions concerned) and to strengthen the capacity of Governments to implement the conventions to which they are party.

Strategy

10.28 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division of Environmental Conventions. The strategy will include: (a) improving the collaboration between UNEP and the secretariats of the conventions and related international agreements and processes through consultative processes at the policy, scientific and programmatic levels; developing joint thematic programming proposals in the areas of common interest and, subject to the approval of the respective governing bodies of such proposals, undertaking joint thematic programming exercises; and supporting the implementation of the jointly identified components of the work programmes of the conventions and related international agreements and processes, which are complementary to the programme of work of UNEP; (b) organizing consultations with the secretariats of the conventions and related international agreements and processes, other United Nations bodies, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and civil society in order to explore possibilities for collaborative actions to reinforce the implementation of the components of the work programmes of multilateral environmental conventions and related international agreements and processes; (c) assisting Governments and the secretariats of conventions and related international agreements and processes in conformity with decisions of the respective governing bodies; (d) coordinating within UNEP the planning, implementation and monitoring of the projects developed to follow up the decisions of the governing bodies of relevant multilateral environmental conventions and related international agreements and processes; and (e) improving access to and dissemination of information on relevant multilateral environmental conventions in order to raise awareness among decision makers and the public on such conventions.

Expected accomplishments

10.29 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) enhanced coordination and greater cost-effectiveness in the implementation of the UNEP-administered environment-related conventions; and (b) enhanced ability of Governments to meet their obligations under the conventions.

Indicators of achievement

10.30 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) new or expanded arrangements and/or modalities of coordination between UNEP and the secretariats of the conventions administered by UNEP in the areas of common interest; and (b) the number of countries receiving assistance from UNEP and the number of areas covered by such assistance.

Subprogramme 7
Communications and public information

Objective

10.31 The objectives of this subprogramme are to increase awareness of environmental issues and the UNEP programme of work, to strengthen cooperation among all sectors of society and actors involved in the formulation and implementation of the international environmental agenda and to strengthen partnerships with Governments, the media and other concerned parties in order to enhance access to environmental information.

Strategy

10.32 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Communications and Public Information Branch. This subprogramme will promote and assist the participation of people in environmental management through the sharing of information and increasing understanding of environmental issues. The subprogramme will generate public information materials and increase awareness through media communications and public relations. Activities in the areas of publications, Web publishing, interactive use of the Internet and multimedia technologies, audio-visual products, programmes for children and youth, environment and sporting activities, library services and public enquiries will form elements of the subprogramme's strategy. The subprogramme will have a strong bearing on programme-wide activities by instilling a communications culture in all programme divisions and in the regional and outposted offices in close cooperation with United Nations agencies, Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

Expected accomplishments

10.33 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) heightened environmental awareness among Governments, civil society, youth, learning institutions and the public leading to new environmental actions and initiatives at all levels of society; (b) increased exchange of information and closer cooperation with the global media, which are instrumental in influencing public perceptions and actions; and (c) increased royalties and sales revenues from publications.

Indicators of achievement

10.34 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of UNEP web site visits, including to the *Our Planet* magazine web site; (b) the number of public information and technical enqueries; (c) the extent of media coverage of UNEP programme activities, special events, such as World Environment Day, the Clean-Up the World campaign, the Global 500 awards, the Sasakawa Environment Prize and the international photographic competition, and programmes for children and youth, environment and sporting activities and so on; (d) the degree of feedback from the public in the form of press clippings, viewership and multimedia coverage and enqueries; and (e) wider distribution and better marketing of UNEP publications.

Legislative mandates

Programme 10
Environment

General Assembly resolutions

47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
54/216	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
54/217	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development (subprogrammes 2, 3 and 6)
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly
54/225	Promoting an integrated management approach to the Caribbean Sea area in the context of sustainable development (subprogrammes 3 and 6)

Governing Council decisions

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.V/2	Revitalization, reform and strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme
20/3	Programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law beyond the year 2000 (subprogrammes 2 and 3)
20/4	Promotion of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters (subprogrammes 2 and 3)
20/17	Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
20/19	Contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session (subprogrammes 2-4 and 10.6)
20/22	Outcome of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (subprogrammes 2, 4 and 6)

20/24 International action to protect health and the environment through measures which will reduce and/or eliminate emissions and discharges of persistent organic pollutants, including the development of an international legally binding instrument (subprogrammes 2 and 4)

20/25 Freshwater (subprogrammes 2 and 3)

20/27 Support to Africa (subprogrammes 1-6)

20/28 Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs (subprogrammes 1-3 and 6)

Subprogramme 1
Environmental assessment and early warning

General Assembly resolution

54/66 Effects of atomic radiation

Governing Council decisions

20/1 Global Environment Outlook

20/5 Reform of INFOTERRA to ensure better public access to environmental information

Subprogramme 2
Policy development and law

General Assembly resolution

54/31 Oceans and the law of the sea

Governing Council decisions

20/6 Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of institution-building

20/12 Implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system

20/33 Stable, adequate and predictable funding for the United Nations Environment Programme

Subprogramme 3
Policy implementation

General Assembly resolutions

51/189 Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities

54/224 Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Governing Council decision

20/8	Further improvement of the international response to environmental emergencies

Subprogramme 4
Technology, industry and economics

Governing Council decisions

19/13 B	Chemicals management: further measures to reduce the risks from a limited number of hazardous chemicals
19/13 C	Chemicals management: international action to protect human health and the environment through measures which will reduce and/or eliminate emissions and discharges of persistent organic pollutants, including the development of an international legally binding instrument
20/23	Chemicals management
20/29	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in the key areas of economics, trade and financial services

Subprogramme 5
Regional cooperation and representation

Governing Council decision

20/39	Functioning of the regional offices and proposed measures for the strengthening of regionalization and decentralization

Subprogramme 6
Environmental conventions

General Assembly resolutions

54/221	Convention on Biological Diversity
54/222	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Governing Council decisions

20/10	Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
20/18	Environmental conventions
20/26	Biosafety

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Programme 11
Human settlements

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00-36058 (E) 190400

Overall orientation

11.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to improve the living and working environment for all through more effective, participatory and transparent management and development of human settlements, within the overall objective of the reduction of urban poverty and social exclusion. The main mandate is provided by the Global Plan of Action of the Habitat Agenda and by relevant resolutions of the General Assembly (most recently resolutions 53/242 and 54/209) and of the Commission on Human Settlements at its seventeenth session. The programme is under the intergovernmental guidance of the Commission on Human Settlements, which reports to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

11.2 The strategy of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS/Habitat) will be organized around two subprogrammes corresponding to the two main themes of the Habitat II Conference and the Habitat Agenda: "Adequate Shelter for All" and "Sustainable Urban Development". Each subprogramme will initially be spearheaded by a global campaign, i.e., the Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Campaign on Urban Governance, respectively, which will combine normative and operational activities. Policy advice, capacity-building, legislative action, advocacy, and public awareness-building will be the main work methods.

11.3 Within the Secretariat, the overall responsibility for the programme is vested in UNCHS (Habitat). The Centre will serve as the focal point for the implementation of the programme within the United Nations system and will work in coordination with the programmes of, among others, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

Subprogramme 1
Shelter for all

11.4 Shelter conditions for the world's urban poor have continued to deteriorate, compounding a cycle of poverty and marginalization. Central to resolving the shelter challenge is replacing policies based on social and physical exclusion with the benefits of formally acknowledging the right of the poor to urban shelter and services. The benefits both to the recipients and surrounding communities will demonstrate the sustainability of this approach.

Objective

11.5 The overall objective of the subprogramme is to improve shelter conditions of the world's urban poor, particularly in developing countries.

Strategy

11.6 The responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Shelter Branch. The subprogramme strategy will be to use, as its entry point, a rights-based Global Campaign for Secure Tenure, in which the main activity of Habitat will be to promote, globally, relevant norms and standards, to provide specialized substantive support to Member States, and to capture the normative lessons learned and devise appropriate mechanisms for their assimilation, analysis and dissemination. Other elements of the strategy include support for the mobilization of finance and credit, better shelter delivery mechanisms, improved provision of urban infrastructure and effective monitoring of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. A particular feature of the strategy will be a focus on the role of women as active participants, at the national and local levels, in the efforts to improve their shelter conditions and those of their families.

Expected accomplishments

11.7 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Improved tenurial rights;

(b) Larger volumes of finance and credit for low-income human settlements development,

especially for the housing sector, and access to these funds by larger numbers of low-income populations;

(c) Higher quality and more reliable urban infrastructure, especially clean water, sanitation, community health systems, waste management and transport for larger numbers of people.

Indicators of achievement

11.8 Indicators would include:

(a) Number of countries (i) adopting national legislation for the granting and protection of secure tenure; (ii) recognizing women's tenurial rights, including inheritance rights; (iii) introducing policies and procedures for more open and affordable land markets; and (iv) introducing measures/policies to reduce forced evictions;

(b) Number of countries (i) establishing effective non-traditional financing arrangements; (ii) adopting measures to improve access to credit in the housing sector, including enhanced role for women; and (iii) making available non-mortgage forms of housing credit;

(c) Number of effective and sustainable shelter delivery systems established; and increase in the utilization of energy-efficient construction materials and methods;

(d) Number of (i) urban poor communities having access to potable water; (ii) slum-upgrading programmes established; and (iii) equitable pricing policies for basic and essential services formulated and implemented.

Subprogramme 2
Sustainable urban development

11.9 The world is rapidly urbanizing and cities are increasingly becoming both the loci and the engines of economic and social development. Improved urban governance (more effective and sustainable development and management of cities) leads to more effective and efficient responses to urban problems, particularly urban poverty and social exclusion.

Objective

11.10 The objective of the subprogramme is the adoption of socially integrated, inclusive, accessible, transparent, participatory and accountable urban governance and management, at the national and local levels, with a view to ensuring sustainable urban development.

Strategy

11.11 The responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Urban Development Branch. The strategy for achieving these objectives will combine the Global Campaign on Urban Governance, applied research, training, organizational capacity-building and operational activities. The Campaign will serve as an entry point into the rest of the subprogramme, and will link operational and normative activities at all levels and establish norms of good urban governance at the global level. Another element of the strategy is the promotion of the World Charter of Local Self-Government as an international framework for decentralization policies.

Expected accomplishments

11.12 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Improved urban governance through participatory city consultations, crime prevention strategies and local leadership capacity-building;

(b) Strengthened knowledge and understanding of urban economics and the interplay between economic, social and legal/regulatory factors that influence and shape urban development and the synergies between urban and rural settlements;

(c) Increased level of preparedness for disaster prevention and response in cities, with special emphasis on community involvement.

Indicators of achievement

11.13 Indicators would include:

(a) Wider participation of citizens, including increased participation by women, in urban management; increased effectiveness, efficiency and transparency in city decision-making, including increased leadership roles for local authorities; and improved accountability for public resources by city managers (verified through feedback from stakeholders

and partners via meetings, workshops and reports, and evaluation of specific programmes/projects);

(b) Municipal-level mechanisms developed to support local economic development, including improvement of municipal finances, investment, urban employment and income generation; and improvement in the implementation and effectiveness of legislative instruments that guide the planning, development and management of cities (verified through reports and feedback from studies, seminars and expert group meetings, and evaluation of selected programmes/projects);

(c) National legislation enacted to facilitate sustainable urban development; development of urban environmental tools for sharing information and expertise among partners; and operational partnerships established by local governments and their institutions with communities and the private sector in environmental planning and management;

(d) Number of cities which received assistance from UNCHS (Habitat) and which responded in a timely and efficient way to disasters which may have occurred.

Legislative mandates

Programme 11
Human settlements

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
54/209	Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
54/232	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

Commission on Human Settlements resolutions

16/22	Cooperation in the eradication of poverty
17/1	Follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
17/7	Revitalization of the Habitat Centre
17/17	International cooperation for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda
17/20	Work programme and budget of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) for the biennium 2000-2001
17/22	Cooperation between the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme

Subprogramme 1
Shelter for all

Commission on Human Settlements resolutions

16/7	The realization of the human right to adequate housing
16/15	Contribution of the private and non-governmental sectors to the delivery of shelter to low-income groups

Subprogramme 2
Sustainable urban development

Commission on Human Settlements resolutions

16/3	Disaster mitigation
17/10	The rural dimension of sustainable urban development

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Programme 12
Crime prevention and criminal justice

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00-35849 (E) 170400

Overall orientation

Objective

12.1 The overall objective of the programme is to strengthen international cooperation and assistance to Governments in tackling crime problems, in particular those posed by transnational organized crime, trafficking in persons, economic and financial crime, including money-laundering, corruption and terrorism. The mandate of the programme is provided in resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, of which Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 and Council resolution 1992/1 of 6 February 1992 are the most significant.

12.2 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of the programme is vested in the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. The Centre reports to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council.

Strategy

12.3 The strategy for achieving the objectives of the programme will include the following main elements:

(a) Promoting international cooperation and action in dealing with major challenges of global crime, especially transnational organized crime and corruption;

(b) Promoting the rule of law, fair and efficient criminal justice systems and effective crime prevention;

(c) Supporting Governments in their efforts to deal with crime and justice matters, with the focus on global criminal threats, through the provision of advisory services and other forms of technical cooperation to Governments, at their request;

(d) Contributing to the prevention of international terrorism;

(e) Supporting global policy development in crime prevention and criminal justice matters.

12.4 The strategy will focus on the twin pillars of international cooperation and the provision of assistance for international efforts. It will also foster a culture based on integrity and respect for law and strengthen the active participation of civil society in preventing and combating crime and corruption. It will devote special attention to gender mainstreaming in all relevant aspects of work. Continued attention will be given to increasing the operational capacity of the programme, to achieving greater synergy of action with other relevant actors and to mobilizing resources.

12.5 As part of the multifaceted measures to implement the strategy, the programme will assist Governments to implement the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime currently being drafted and the protocols thereto. It will pursue the development of new international legal instruments to deal with the challenges of global crime. It would address in a consolidated manner the creation and dissemination of scientific knowledge, the acquisition and compilation of expertise and the provision of technical cooperation to Governments upon request. A particular focus of technical cooperation will be on strengthening the human and institutional capacities of Member States, including providing training opportunities for criminal justice personnel.

12.6 The programme will promote and facilitate the application and use of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice as the cornerstones of humane and effective criminal justice systems, which are the basic requisites for fighting crime at the international level. Emerging trends in crime and justice, especially in the priority areas, would be analysed, databases developed, global surveys issued and information gathered and disseminated. Country-specific needs assessments and early warning measures would be undertaken, for example, on the escalation of terrorism.

Expected accomplishments

12.7 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) The adoption and entry into force of the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime and the protocols thereto;

(b) The development of global strategies to address priority concerns, such as trafficking in persons and corruption;

(c) The expansion of global knowledge of and expertise to deal with, *inter alia*, organized crime, corruption and international terrorism;

(d) The timely issuance of global surveys.

Indicators of achievement

12.8 Indicators of achievements would include:

(a) The number of Member States signing or ratifying the United Nations convention against transnational organized crime and the protocols thereto;

(b) The number of countries receiving technical assistance in addressing priority issues, such as trafficking in persons and corruption, and measures taken as a result of that assistance;

(c) Best practices and information disseminated; and research undertaken and new techniques developed to deal with transnational organized crime;

(d) The quality and accessibility of databases maintained by the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

(e) The number of global surveys issued.

Legislative mandates

Programme 12
Crime prevention and criminal justice

General Assembly resolutions

46/152	Creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme
50/145	Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
51/60	United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security
51/191	United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions
52/86	Crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women
53/111	Transnational organized crime
53/112	Mutual assistance and international cooperation in criminal matters
54/110	Measures to eliminate international terrorism
54/126	Draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the draft protocols thereto
54/128	Action against corruption

Security Council resolution

1269 (1999)

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1992/1	Establishment of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
1997/27	Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with regard to the development of crime statistics and the operations of criminal justice systems
1998/21	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice
1999/25	Effective crime prevention

Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions

1/1	Strategic management by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme

4/1 Succession of States in respect of international treaties on combating various manifestations of crime

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Programme 13
International drug control

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00-36507 (E) 240400

Overall orientation

13.1 The overall objective of the programme is the development and maintenance of accepted international norms and standards for drug control. The programme's primary focus is on the promotion of harmonized and concerted international action against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. The mandate of the programme is derived from the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. General Assembly resolutions S-17/2, S-20/2, S-20/3 and S-20/4 reinforce and update those mandates. In addition, Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 42/4 and 42/11 on the follow-up to the decisions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session also guide the work of the programme.

13.2 Within the Secretariat, substantive responsibility for the implementation of the programme is vested in the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP). The strategies for the attainment of the above objective are based on the implementation of the activities set out under four complementary subprogrammes, which focus on (a) the coordination and promotion of international drug control action by Governments, the United Nations system and other international organizations (b) facilitating the work of policy-making bodies dealing with international drug control; and the prevention of drug abuse and illicit trafficking through both (c) demand reduction and (d) supply reduction. In pursuance of the objective, efforts would be directed towards providing Governments with better information on trends in the international drug problem and techniques and countermeasures to combat it. Capacity-building, the establishment of information networks on drug abuse, the development of knowledge and of effective methodologies in tackling drug abuse would also constitute part of the main strategy.

13.3 As the focal point for the coordination of action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking within the United Nations system, UNDCP would facilitate and promote implementation of all efforts at international drug control at the subregional, regional and global levels. In that regard, organizations of the United Nations system and multilateral and bilateral organizations would be encouraged to incorporate into their work issues relating to drug control.

13.4 UNDCP reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. The International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, reports to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Subprogramme 1
Coordination and promotion of international drug control

Objective

13.5 The subprogramme aims to promote and ensure the unity of purpose and cohesion of action in drug control by organizations of the United Nations system. It focuses on mainstreaming, within the inter-agency machinery as well as by the organizations of the system, of issues relating to the causes of drug abuse, production and trafficking in order to facilitate implementation of all the relevant international instruments on drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Strategy

13.6 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is shared among the offices under the direct supervision of the Executive Director. The subprogramme seeks to promote and facilitate implementation of the international drug control strategy, embodied in the Global Programme of Action, other international instruments, including decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly, and the cooperation framework developed by the Subcommittee on Drug Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. The mainstreaming of drug-related issues in the common country assessment, including in the exercises within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, will be promoted. A comprehensive assessment of the global drug problem will be made with the purpose of expanding knowledge, thereby enhancing the capacity of UNDCP to analyse its impact, forecast the trends and develop countermeasures for application by Governments.

13.7 Priority will be given to increasing awareness among decision and opinion makers and civil society in general of the magnitude of the challenges posed by the drug abuse problem. To that end, information on the international drug problem will be disseminated through the publication of the annual world drug report as well as of information on global illicit drug trends. Integrated databases on drug supply and demand will be maintained and updated. Needs assessments for multilateral cooperation in drug control at the regional and subregional levels will be conducted in order to establish in selected regions cooperation arrangements, including memoranda of understanding, defining a common understanding of and approach to drug control by the countries concerned.

Expected accomplishments

13.8 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) Improved coordination of drug control related activities throughout the United Nations system with UNDCP providing leadership;

(b) Coordinated programming and implementation of activities relating to drug control by Governments, regional and subregional institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(c) Improved quality of projects implemented by non-governmental organizations;

(d) Better understanding of the magnitude of and trends in the global drug problem;

(e) Timely dissemination of information on various aspects of the drug problem as well as on control measures.

Indicators of achievement

13.9 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The number of programmes and projects on drug control within the United Nations system;

(b) The number of agencies implementing the cooperation framework and the number of drug control strategies implemented at the regional, subregional and international levels;

(c) An assessment of the quality of projects implemented by non-governmental organizations;

(d) The number and quality of information materials made available to Governments and the public at large.

Subprogramme 2
International drug control monitoring and policy-making

Objective

13.10 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies and INCB to carry out their functions effectively through the provision of high-quality support.

Strategy

13.11 Substantive responsibility for the implementation of the activities under this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Treaty Affairs and Support to Drug Control Organs of UNDCP. In this connection, substantive and technical services will be provided to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and INCB in order to enable them to discharge their responsibilities under the relevant international instruments and resolutions of the General Assembly. Reliable data and other information on the nature, patterns and trends in the licit and illicit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors will be made available to those bodies. Issues relating to treaty compliance would be identified and analysed for use by the Board. Its efforts at establishing, maintaining and strengthening national and international controls over licit supplies of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in a manner that ensures their adequate availability for medical, scientific and other licit purposes will be strengthened. Furthermore, a special surveillance list of non-scheduled substances will be maintained and methods to detect and analyse them developed in order to enable INCB to assist Governments in preventing the diversion of precursors to illicit channels.

13.12 Multilateral, regional and subregional judicial cooperation will be promoted and assistance made available with a view to enabling Governments to deal effectively with criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. The subprogramme will also facilitate the adoption and implementation by Governments of

national drug control legislation, including mechanisms for preventing illicit trafficking of precursors and drugs, in particular heroin, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants, and money-laundering. Efforts in this area will focus on States traversed by new and existing drug, precursor or money-laundering routes and potential substitute States with weak drug control laws or enforcement capability.

Expected accomplishments

13.13 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) The provision of effective policy guidance by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as a result of high-quality substantive and technical support;

(b) The availability to INCB of reliable data and other information on the nature, patterns and trends in drug abuse and drug trafficking, including proposals for action;

(c) The emplacement in the majority of States with weak drug laws and/or weak capacity to enforce laws and infrastructure in line with all the international drug control conventions;

(d) Higher prosecution and asset forfeiture success rates and reduced court delays for serious drug-related crime casework;

(e) Expanded and improved databases on national drug control legislation;

(f) Strengthened collaboration among Governments in the legal field, including cooperation to suppress illicit drug trafficking by sea;

(g) Accessibility to Member States and the general public of a comprehensive electronic database containing the national drug-related laws, jurisprudence and practices of all drug-significant States;

(h) The prevention of diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into illicit traffic.

Indicators of achievement

13.14 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The timely submission of high-quality reports and other documents to the Commission;

(b) The number of Governments submitting timely and comprehensive data to INCB;

(c) The number of Governments accepting the recommendations of INCB;

(d) A survey of national legislation and infrastructure measuring the extent to which Governments improved their capacity to take action against illicit drug trafficking;

(e) The number of shortcomings in national drug control systems identified and remedied;

(f) The number of diversions of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into illicit traffic and the quantities involved;

(g) The number of Governments using the limited international special surveillance list of substances.

Subprogramme 3
Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse

Objective

13.15 The objective of the subprogramme is to enhance the capacity of Governments to formulate effective demand reduction policies and strategies against drug abuse.

Strategy

13.16 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations and Analysis of UNDCP. The strategy is based on the analysis and dissemination of information and best practices and development of techniques and methods aimed at reducing illicit demand for drugs, in particular among groups most at risk. Regional expert epidemiology networks will be established or improved in order to foster experience-sharing and developing an enhanced capacity to understand regional drug abuse problems. Action will also be taken to strengthen the effectiveness of Governments in preventing and reducing drug abuse, in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. Technical cooperation will be utilized to strengthen human and institutional capacities of Governments. In addition, indicators for measuring the drug problem will be developed with the goal of enhancing the

quality and comparability of drug abuse data made available to Governments.

Expected accomplishments

13.17 The expected accomplishments would include:

(a) The emplacement of new or enhanced data collection systems in a fairly large number of countries;

(b) Implementation by Member States of more comprehensive demand reduction strategies, policies and programmes;

(c) Increased use of standardized methodologies and key indicators by Member States for the collection of data on drug abuse;

(d) Enhanced drug abuse treatment programmes designed on the basis of needs assessment and evaluation.

Indicators of achievement

13.18 The indicators of achievement would include:

(a) An increase in the number of Member States adopting new or enhanced demand reduction plans and strategies incorporating action by public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities and civil society, in line with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(b) An increased number of Member States using standardized methodologies for the collection of data on drug abuse on at least one of the key indicators;

(c) An increase in the number of Member States implementing treatment programmes designed on the basis of needs assessment and evaluation results.

Subprogramme 4
Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

Objectives

13.19 The objective of the subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of Governments to measure the extent, causes and effects of illicit production and on the basis of that information to develop effective countermeasures, including alternative development interventions.

Strategy

13.20 Substantive responsibility for the subprogramme is vested in the Division for Operations and Analysis of UNDCP. The above objective will be attained, *inter alia*, through the establishment of international standards of core indicators and harmonized survey methodologies for yield assessments and data compilation on the cultivation of opium poppy and coca bush and the production of opium and coca. As part of the strategy, globally changing patterns of drug abuse will be monitored, production and trafficking trends analysed and the relative positions of botanical and synthetic drugs assessed. New scientific and technical dimensions of drug abuse and production will be investigated and the results disseminated to Member States and the general public. Advocacy activities will be carried out in support of target countries and cooperation in the field of drug impurity characterization promoted at the local, regional and international levels in order to enable those countries to embark on profiling activities that enhance operational intelligence-gathering on trends in drug and precursor trafficking. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to target countries to facilitate the formulation of drug control components in national policies and alternative development programmes.

13.21 The capacity of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to provide policy guidance as regards the goal of reducing illicit drug supply will be enhanced through the production of high-quality annual reports on trafficking and global illicit drug trends. Biannual seizure reports will be prepared with the data made available by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and the Customs Cooperation Council (also known as the World Customs Organization). The efforts of Member States to give effect to the provisions of the 1988 Convention aimed at preventing financial systems from being used to launder illicit proceeds will be supported. Innovative approaches will be developed and tailored to local conditions in order to eliminate illicit cultivation of drugs and their trafficking. Guidelines and technical papers will be made available and training provided on the design, planning and implementation of alternative development and law enforcement programmes.

Assistance will be provided to certain countries to establish national crop-monitoring units that monitor areas under cultivation, assess yields and mount rapid assessments in new cultivation areas. Assistance will be provided to Governments, upon their request, in formulating drug control components of national policies and alternative development programmes.

Expected accomplishments

13.22 Expected accomplishments would include:

(a) The increased availability to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions of reliable and timely guidance, data, information and analyses relating to the supply reduction aspects of the illicit drug phenomenon, including alternative development, and of countermeasures and strategies for their application;

(b) Acceptance and integration into development plans and international strategies of innovative approaches and best practices advocated by UNDCP on law enforcement and alternative development;

(c) Progress made towards the adoption and implementation of effective measures against money-laundering, as set out in the Political Declaration annexed to General Assembly resolution S-20/2, and in resolution S-20/4 D.

Indicators of achievement

13.23 Indicators of achievement would include:

(a) The number of technical materials, such as manuals, brochures and data, disseminated to competent national authorities, international organizations and other institutions;

(b) The number of countries establishing monitoring mechanisms and participating in the international monitoring mechanism;

(c) The number of countries incorporating the strategies and recommendations of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session into national and international drug control policies;

(d) An increase in the number of Member States capable of designing and implementing more effective policies in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit cultivation of coca bush and opium poppy;

(e) The number of countries adopting effective measures to fight money-laundering, such as the establishment of legislative and administrative law enforcement structures, including financial investigation services.

Legislative mandates

Programme 13
International drug control

Conventions and conference declaration

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol

Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Declaration and Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held from 17 to 26 June 1987

General Assembly resolutions

47/97	Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
S-20/2	Political Declaration
S-20/3	Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction
S-20/4	Measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem
54/132	International cooperation against the world drug problem (applies to subprogrammes 1 and 2)

Subprogramme 1
Coordination and promotion of international drug control

General Assembly resolution

54/132	International cooperation against the world drug problem

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

2 (XXXIX)	Promoting projects and programmes that use involvement in sports as an effective measure to prevent drug abuse
5 (XXXIX)	Encouragement of each Member State to require the establishment by banks and other financial institutions of customer identification policies and to broaden anti-money-laundering measures, and of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force

Subprogramme 2
International drug control monitoring and policy-making

General Assembly resolution

54/132	International cooperation against the world drug problem

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/38	Measures to prevent substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 from being diverted from international trade into illicit channels
1994/4	Encouraging States to detect the use of trade channels for illicit consignments at all stages of movement and promoting the use of advice and technical expertise provided by the Customs Cooperation Council and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
1995/18	Promoting the use of memoranda of understanding to facilitate cooperation between customs authorities and other competent administrations and the international trading community, including commercial carriers

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

42/4	Guidelines for reporting by Governments on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008, as set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session
42/11	Guidelines for reporting on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

Subprogramme 4
Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

Economic and Social Council resolution

1993/36	Frequency of and arrangements for meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe

Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions

5 (XXXVIII)	Strategies for illicit supply reduction
12 (XXXVIII)	Scientific and technical cooperation in the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking

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Programme 14
Economic and social development in Africa

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Overall orientation

14.1 The main objective of development in Africa is the reduction of poverty, an objective that was reaffirmed in Copenhagen in 1995 at the World Summit for Social Development, which set a target of reducing poverty by half by 2015. For Africa to achieve this goal, a minimum real growth rate of 7 per cent per annum in gross domestic product is required, as well as balanced policies to address specific issues, such as income distribution and labour-absorbing methods of production, bearing in mind the multidimensional nature of poverty.

14.2 While many African economies have been growing since the mid-1990s, compared with the stagnation of the previous decade, that rate is insufficient to attain the poverty reduction goals of the Social Summit. The key challenges for policy makers, therefore, are to consolidate economic reforms and to accelerate economic growth and sustain it. This programme, which will be implemented by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), has the overall objective of helping African countries to meet those challenges, that is, to deepen economic and social reforms and accelerate and sustain development.

14.3 The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958, which established the Economic Commission for Africa. This mandate has been further elaborated in a number of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions, as well as in Commission resolutions 718 (XXVI), 726 (XXVII), 779 (XXIX), and 809 (XXXI).

14.4 The overall strategy of ECA will be organized around eight interdependent and complementary subprogrammes, which are designed to achieve the following objectives:

(a) To create a better environment for higher levels of and better targeted investment in the social sectors;

(b) To mainstream and integrate population, environmental, scientific and technological and agricultural concerns into national development planning and poverty reduction frameworks and policies;

(c) To enhance Africa's international competitiveness in trade and finance;

(d) To promote regional cooperation and integration as a step towards integration into the global economy;

(e) To promote good governance;

(f) To develop and strengthen Africa's capacity to tap into the global system of information and knowledge and adapt it to solve its development problems;

(g) To promote gender equality.

14.5 This programme structure is based on and reflects the priorities in the new Strategic Directions for ECA, adopted by the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic and Social Development and Planning in 1996. Following a decision taken in 1999 by the Conference of Ministers on the need to emphasize issues of trade and finance in the ECA work programme, a new subprogramme on promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development is proposed.

14.6 In this strategy emphasis will be placed on:

(a) Provision of assistance to the countries of the region in developing and implementing policies to enable them to benefit from the opportunities presented by changes in the regional and global economy and to create or strengthen their institutions for national economic management;

(b) Sharing of information and experiences, in particular best practices, among the countries of the region;

(c) Research on and analysis of the implications of global trends for regional development;

(d) Enhancing the Commission's role as a networker of development ideas and as an active player in regional coordination among United Nations and regional institutions.

14.7 In implementing the programme, the strategy is to be selective in the coverage of issues, bearing in mind the comparative advantage of ECA and the complementary support of other partners from within and outside the United Nations system towards the same or related objectives. As such, ECA will seek enhanced coordination and collaboration with other regional and United Nations agencies in order to achieve greater coherence and impact. In pursuit of this effort, ECA will use a number of existing mechanisms, including the annual regional consultative meeting of

United Nations agencies in Africa, the annual meeting of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the annual meeting of OAU, ECA and African Development Bank (AfDB) to leverage the Commission's resources for maximum impact.

Subprogramme 1
Facilitating economic and social policy analysis

Objective

14.8 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen the capacity of member States to design and implement appropriate economic and social policies and strategies in order that they may achieve sustained economic growth and to strengthen their capacity to adopt and implement measures aimed at reducing poverty in their countries.

Strategy

14.9 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Economic and Social Policy Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *In the area of macroeconomic policy analysis.* Economic trends in the region will be monitored and indicators will be constructed to measure the sustainability of policies and the economic performance of member States. To this end, support will take the form of preparing country studies, research papers, analytical synthesis papers, seminars and conferences and providing technical advice. Such technical advice will include training member States in the formulation of appropriate policies in response to current and emerging regional and global developments, in establishing or strengthening the institutional framework for improved economic management and in promoting the sharing of experiences and best practices among the countries of the region;

(b) *In the area of social policy and poverty reduction.* Progress in the implementation of regional and global programmes of action for social development will be monitored and analysed continuously. Assistance in this regard will include preparing country studies, conducting research and analysis, holding policy seminars and conferences and providing technical advice, including training to assist member States in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. An important component of the effort in this area will include advocating measures to tackle structural sources of poverty, with particular emphasis on increasing employment and income-generating activities, including support to informal sector activities, skill development and acquisition programmes to empower the poor; improvement of the delivery of basic social services targeted at the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups; and sensitizing policy makers to the development challenges posed by the HIV/AIDS epidemic in order to encourage appropriate policy responses at the national and regional levels.

Expected accomplishments

14.10 The expected accomplishments would include an increase in the number of anti-poverty policies and strategies formulated and implemented by countries of the region and improved capacity of member States for economic policy formulation and management.

Indicators of achievement

14.11 Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of specific policies and strategies adopted by member States leading to sustained growth as a result of the Commission's advocacy and the number of countries that have formulated and implemented anti-poverty policies and strategies with the assistance of ECA.

Subprogramme 2
Promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development

Objective

14.12 The objectives of the subprogramme are to enhance the capacity of African countries, in particular the least developed countries, to formulate and implement strategies for dealing with economic globalization, to develop policies and strategies to improve competitiveness and to attract investments in selected industrial sectors; and to strengthen the negotiating position of African countries within the World Trade Organization (WTO) and their capacity

for debt management and debt negotiation as well as for intraregional trade as a step towards integration into the global economy.

Strategy

14.13 The responsibility for implementing this subprogramme lies with the Trade and Finance Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *In the area of trade and cooperation.* The efforts in this area will focus on providing member States with well-researched analyses of trade-related issues and promoting intraregional and global trade. The analytical and operational work would, among other things, highlight opportunities and challenges at the regional and global levels, strengthen Africa's negotiating skills and position in international trade and identify elements of competitiveness that will accelerate Africa's participation in international trade. The issues related to global changes and challenges, notably the WTO agreements and the African, Caribbean and Pacific States/European Union successor arrangements to the Lomé IV Convention, and their impact on African economies and implications for regional integration will be addressed continuously;

(b) *In the area of mobilizing finance for development.* The impact of developments in the international financial system on African countries will be analysed continuously and a forum will be provided for African policy makers to articulate their perspectives on issues of international finance. Assistance will be provided in creating awareness on the role of microfinance in private sector development, in supporting needs assessments for the development of capital markets and stock exchanges in Africa and in promoting financial sector reforms to attract foreign private investment and mobilize domestic savings for development. Studies, conferences and workshops will be convened to contribute to the analysis of and the debate on the African debt problem and its impact on Africa's development;

(c) *In the area of private sector development.* The competitiveness of African economies will be enhanced through the promotion of policy initiatives and actions that contribute to the diversification of the region's economy, in particular through privatization and industrial development. Activities in this area will include facilitating the sharing of information and experiences of successful private sector development models in a South-South cooperation framework as well as networking among African, Asian and Latin American enterprises. The efforts will also focus on promoting linkages between the business and research communities to enhance their responsiveness in supporting Africa's private sector;

(d) *With regard to least developed, landlocked and small island developing countries.* Analyses of issues relevant to the particular situation of these countries will be undertaken in support of their development. Assistance will be provided in attuning regional cooperation arrangements with provisions of the global trading system, in supporting efforts towards economic reform and more efficient resource mobilization and utilization and in promoting interregional trade and investment.

Expected accomplishments

14.14 Expected accomplishments would include increased mobilization of financial resources for the development of Africa, increased trade and investment, more successful trade negotiations in the context of follow-up to the WTO ministerial conferences and improved debt management in African countries.

Indicators of achievement

14.15 Indicators of achievement would include the adoption of policies and measures advocated by ECA that result in increased competitiveness of African countries in international trade, a substantial increase in financial flows to the countries of the region and debt reduction, in particular for the least developed countries; and the number of countries that have adopted investment and trade liberalization policies, including the removal of physical and non-physical barriers.

Subprogramme 3
Enhancing food security and sustainable development

Objective

14.16 The objectives of the subprogramme are to strengthen the capacity of member States to design institutional arrangements and implement national policies and programmes that reinforce the linkages

within the nexus of food security, population, environment and human settlements in order to achieve sustainable development, and to contribute to building the capacity of African countries to utilize science and technology in achieving food security and sustainable development.

Strategy

14.17 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Food Security and Sustainable Development Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *Within the nexus of population, agriculture and environment.* Emphasis will be placed on addressing challenges posed by the synergy arising from rapid population growth, environmental degradation and food insecurity. Activities in this area will include monitoring the implementation of the Dakar/NGOs Declaration on Population, Family and Sustainable Development (1992) and the Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994); assessing the state of demographic transition; monitoring the relationships between women's reproductive health and food security; developing a regional population information programme; and disseminating the population-environment-development-agriculture (PEDA) computer simulation model, which will help member States to analyse and understand the consequences and policy options available for addressing specific issues in one or more aspects of the nexus. By applying interdisciplinary scientific analysis and projection, the model could shed light on key policy questions, such as the influence on fertility rates of a substantial increase in education level, the impact of the rise in mortality rates due to HIV/AIDS, the impact of increased rural education on the farming of marginal lands and the impact on agricultural production and food security of increased fertilizer use;

(b) *In the area of science and technology.* In view of the critical role of science and technology in achieving food security and sustainable development, assistance will be provided to member States to enable them to understand and decide on their development options in addressing nexus and related development issues. Assistance will focus on expanding existing networks of scientific and technological expertise on the continent and building databases in order to ease access by network members to available information and resources for achieving food security and sustainable development; and enhancing the management and impact of science and technology in member States and developing and disseminating best practices from which lessons can be learned in ensuring food security.

Expected accomplishments

14.18 Expected accomplishments would include the improved capacity of member States to formulate policies on the nexus issues of food security, population and environment and to apply science and technology to achieve food security and sustainable development.

Indicators of achievement

14.19 Indicators of achievement would include the number of countries that have adopted the PEDA model and specific policies and measures for the application of science and technology in addressing the nexus issues as a result of ECA assistance.

Subprogramme 4
Strengthening development management

Objective

14.20 The objectives of the subprogramme are to strengthen the capacity of the public sector for effective management and to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to participate in the development and governance process.

Strategy

14.21 The responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Development Management Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *In the area of popular participation.* A major focus will be on strengthening the human and institutional capacity of civil society actors to formulate, manage and evaluate programmes with a meaningful impact on the socio-economic and political development of Africa and enhancing their capacity to perform watchdog functions in the fields of accountability, good governance and conflict prevention and resolution as well as in community-level development. Instruments for capacity-building

identified so far include training and networking workshops, technical assistance and advisory support, mainstreaming work related to civil society organizations into the ECA work programme and facilitating the sharing of experience among civil society organizations in Africa through subregional and regional forums. Baseline studies to establish indicators for assessing and monitoring the participation of civil society organizations in development programmes would be undertaken;

(b) *In the area of public sector management.* Emphasis will be placed on promoting policies and measures to foster a capable State through activities aimed at enhancing the institutional, organizational and administrative capacity of the public sector to provide essential services efficiently and cost-effectively and promoting ethics and accountability in the African public service. In recognition of the impact of governance on economic growth and sustainable development, efforts will focus on developing institutional processes for benchmarking and valid indicators for monitoring progress towards norms of good governance in key areas, in particular administrative governance. The activities will also deal with such issues as the rule of law and law enforcement, distance education for public sector managers and training in good governance for parliamentarians.

Expected accomplishments

14.22 Expected accomplishments would include enhancing of awareness of the importance of public-private partnership for development and good governance and establishing related benchmarks, codes and indicators for monitoring; enhancing the sense of responsibility, ownership, accountability and transparency in public sector management; strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations to participate in the democratic and development processes in the region; and facilitating interactions among the public, private and non-governmental sectors.

Indicators of achievement

14.23 Indicators of achievement would include: the enumeration institutions for upholding the accountability of public officials that were established or strengthened by countries with the support of ECA; and increase in the number of countries devising procedures for improved transparency resulting in frequent reporting on and better use of public resources; and the adoption of agreed conclusions or recommendations for increased participation of civil society organizations in the development and governance process as a result of enhanced dialogue between the senior officials of the public and private sectors in member States.

Subprogramme 5
Harnessing information for development

Objective

14.24 The objective of this subprogramme is to strengthen national capacity for the utilization of information and communication technologies, including strengthening capacity in the development and use of statistical, bibliographic, referral and spatial databases as decision support tools for socio-economic development.

Strategy

14.25 The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Development Information Services Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *In the area of statistical development.* Emphasis will be placed on strengthening the statistical infrastructure and the capacity for the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of data in Africa. The related activities will include the harmonization and coordination of programmes, methods, concepts and standards and the development and networking of national, subregional and regional information systems;

(b) *In the area of information and communication technologies for development.* Efforts will focus on providing assistance to member States in developing their national information and communication infrastructure and plans as well as regional communication systems for information exchange within Africa and with the rest of the world. This will be pursued through the development of equitable infrastructure in order to make information and communication technologies more accessible to local communities. Other activities include the application of information and communication

technologies, particularly in key sectors, such as health (e.g., tele-medicine and community health information systems), education (e.g., distance and on-line learning and the building of school networks), electronic commerce and content development with emphasis on capacity-building to organize, manage and locate information on Africa's development at the global level;

(c) *In the area of geographic information.* Attention will be concentrated on raising awareness of the importance of national geographic information systems to encourage African Governments and societies to invest in the production, maintenance and management of geo-spatial data, as well as promoting the development of integrated data sets and data standards in order to make relevant information available to Governments and the public. In this context, assistance will be provided to member States in developing national geographic information infrastructures that respond effectively to the needs of the various development sectors, such as natural resources, environment, food security, land reform, transport and communication infrastructure, human settlements, health and education, energy and tourism;

(d) *In the area of library development.* Assistance will be provided in developing a network of libraries and information centres in member States, building capacity in information management in the region and promoting cooperation with United Nations agencies and other international organizations in the area of library development.

Expected accomplishments

14.26 Expected accomplishments would include increased Internet connectivity of African countries and increased use of information and communication technologies and the availability of timely, improved and reliable statistical data for effective decision-making.

Indicators of achievement

14.27 Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of national information and communication infrastructure plans or strategies adopted by African countries; an increase in the number of African Internet hosts and countries with direct connections; and the number of countries that, with the support of ECA, have improved their statistical systems, leading to the collection and dissemination of timely and reliable data.

Subprogramme 6
Promoting regional cooperation and integration

Objective

14.28 The objective of the subprogramme is to promote regional cooperation and economic integration in the region, focusing mainly on policy issues, infrastructure development and related services in the transport and communication, mineral, energy and water resources sectors. The substantive issues of trade, finance and investment are dealt with under subprogramme 2, Promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development.

Strategy

14.29 The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the Regional Cooperation and Integration Division. The following strategy will be pursued:

(a) *Policy and institutional aspects of regional cooperation and integration.* Particular attention will be given to the activities implemented by ECA together with OAU and AfDB in the context of a joint secretariat, established by a resolution adopted at the OAU summit in 1989, to provide technical and institutional support for the establishment of an African Economic Community (AEC). Implementation of the treaty establishing AEC has entered the second phase, which focuses on stabilizing tariff and non-tariff barriers and strengthening sectoral integration at the regional and continental levels in the fields of trade, industry, agriculture, money and finance, transport and communications. In addition to the institutional arrangements, national and regional policies will be harmonized in support of regional integration and will promote an interface between the regional integration process and the need for effective participation in the global economy. Research and analytical studies will be undertaken to monitor the state of regional integration in Africa;

(b) *In the area of development and utilization of mineral and energy resources.* Emphasis will be placed on providing assistance to member States in adopting policies aimed at harnessing their enormous

endowments of mineral and energy resources through effective regional cooperation. In cooperation with the regional economic communities, other intergovernmental organizations, appropriate United Nations agencies and the private sector, the strategy will focus on capacity-building, common use of infrastructure and strengthening of subregional and regional cooperation in the mineral sector in order to enhance Africa's competitiveness in international trade;

(c) *In the area of water resources development and management.* Assistance will be provided to member States and their intergovernmental organizations in addressing the problems and challenges of the underdevelopment of the water resources sector at the national and subregional levels. The attention will focus on strengthening the existing river/lake basin organizations, promoting intercountry cooperation by establishing mechanisms for such cooperation where they do not exist in order to harness transboundary water resources and strengthening the capacity of member States in the areas of water resources development and management, irrigation, sanitation and clean water supply;

(d) *In the area of transport and communication development.* Physical integration in Africa will be supported by facilitating the establishment of an efficient, safe, affordable and well-managed transport system. The activities will focus on the implementation of the Framework of Action adopted in 1997 by the African Ministers of Transport and Communications for building efficient and cost-effective transport systems in Africa in the twenty-first century. Emphasis will be placed on policy reforms, capacity-building, environmental degradation issues relating to safety and security and information management systems, including commercialization and facilitation of services. In this context, it is envisaged that the partnership with regional economic communities, intergovernmental organizations, specialized institutions and other regional commissions will be strengthened further.

Expected accomplishments

14.30 Expected accomplishments would include strengthening of the institutional capacity of member States and the regional economic communities to formulate and implement policies and programmes for enhanced sustainability of the regional integration process.

Indicators of achievement

14.31 Indicators of achievement would include the number of countries that have formulated and implemented programmes for strengthening integration and cooperation, an increase in the number of sectoral cooperation arrangements within the individual regional economic communities and among member States, the number of policy areas in which member States have adopted measures to reduce or eliminate barriers to regional cooperation and integration and an enumeration of the policies and programmes related to the development of resources in various sectors adopted by countries with the assistance of ECA.

Subprogramme 7
Promoting the advancement of women

Objective

14.32 The main objective of this subprogramme is to mainstream gender perspectives into the policies and programmes of member States and to promote the empowerment of women in the political, economic and social spheres.

Strategy

14.33 The responsibility for the subprogramme lies with the African Centre for Women. The strategy will focus on advocacy, policy dialogue and networking among partners on gender-related issues. Specific activities to be undertaken include strengthening policy analysis and advocacy, creating gender awareness and influencing public policy priorities in support of the advancement of women, developing indicators for monitoring the implementation of the regional and global platforms, enhancing the role of women in peacemaking and formulating a framework for capacity-building in gender mainstreaming. The activities also include monitoring the implementation of regional and global plans of action, in particular the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and the African Common Position for the Advancement of Women.

Expected accomplishments

14.34 Expected accomplishments would include greater awareness of the need to mainstream gender perspectives in national development policies and programmes, including in the budgetary processes, and effective training of senior officials from national institutions in gender analysis and policy formulation.

Indicators of achievement

14.35 Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of established or strengthened national institutional mechanisms dedicated to advancing women in political and economic spheres, the number of countries reviewing or redesigning national legislation to eliminate negative biases towards women and a number of countries adopting and implementing gender-mainstreaming measures or policies in their economic processes.

Subprogramme 8
Supporting subregional activities for development

Objective

14.36 The main objective of the subprogramme are to promote the harmonization of national policies in various sectors in support of integration efforts at the subregional level and to facilitate the adoption and implementation of programmes and the integration of national economies.

Strategy

14.37 This subprogramme will be implemented by the five subregional development centres, located in Tangiers for North Africa, Niamey for West Africa, Yaoundé for Central Africa, Kigali for East Africa and Lusaka for Southern Africa. The subregional development centres of ECA will enhance cooperation and integration, facilitate networking and information exchange between public sector, civil society and private sector development partners, provide technical advisory services for institution-building and policy reforms of the subregional economic communities. The subregional development centres will also convene policy forums to bring together representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and private sector agencies to discuss regional development problems and prospects. In undertaking these activities, the subregional development centres will cooperate with established organizations and institutions for development in the subregions, other United Nations agencies operating in the various subregions and bilateral development agencies active in the different subregions. The centres will undertake to implement in their respective subregions the activities tailored specifically to the priorities and circumstances of individual subregions. This would result in greater recognition of the role and responsibility of each subregional development centre in the implementation of the ECA programme of work and the results to be achieved.

Expected accomplishments

14.38 Expected accomplishments would include significantly enhanced capacity of the regional economic communities in the areas of policy formulation and programme management.

Indicators of achievement

14.39 Indicators of achievement would include the enumeration of protocols, standards and norms relating to integration adopted and implemented by member States at the subregional level, and the number of policy dialogue forums convened by the subregional development centres.

Legislative mandates

Programme 14
Economic and social development in Africa

General Assembly resolution

53/90	Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s

Subprogramme 1
Facilitating economic and social policy analysis

General Assembly resolutions

53/197	International Year of Microcredit, 2005
54/23	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development
54/211	Developing human resources for development
54/232	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

799 (XXX)	Promoting human development in Africa
831 (XXXIII)	The Economic Report on Africa, 1999

Subprogramme 2
Promoting trade and mobilizing finance for development

General Assembly resolutions

48/180	Entrepreneurship and privatization for economic growth and sustainable development
53/172	The financial crisis and its impact on growth and development, especially in the developing countries
54/196	High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development
54/197	Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries
54/198	International trade and development
54/199	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
54/203	Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa
54/204	Business and development

54/231	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
54/235	Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

781 (XXIX)	Development of the private sector for the accelerated implementation of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa and beyond
783 (XXIX)	The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations
784 (XXIX)	Africa and the crises in international commodity agreements
786 (XXIX)	Strategies for revitalization, recovery and growth of Africa's trade in the 1990s and beyond
797 (XXX)	Accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action in the African least developed countries during the second half of the 1990s
798 (XXX)	Promotion of private investment in Africa
814 (XXXI)	Implementation of the programme for the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002)
815 (XXXI)	Mobilization of resources for industrialization in Africa
821 (XXXI)	Eight-year intra-Africa trade development action plan
834 (XXXIII)	The third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Subprogramme 3
Enhancing food security and sustainable development

General Assembly resolutions

50/102	United Nations system support for science and technology in Africa
51/171	Food and sustainable agricultural development
53/183	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
54/201	Science and technology for development
54/208	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
54/214	Conservation of and sustainable development of Central African forest ecosystems
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly

54/223	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
54/224	Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

744 (XXVIII)	African strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21
748 (XXVIII)	Population, family and sustainable development
801 (XXX)	Food security and self-sufficiency in Africa
817 (XXXI)	African Regional Conference on Science and Technology

Subprogramme 4
Strengthening development management

General Assembly resolutions

49/136	Public administration and development
50/119	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation
53/177	Industrial development cooperation
54/227	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Subprogramme 5
Harnessing information for development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/5	1993 System of National Accounts
1998/7	Importance of population census activities for evaluation of progress in implementing the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

758 (XXVIII)	The role of cartography, remote sensing and geographic information systems in sustainable development
766 (XXVIII)	Strengthening development information systems for regional cooperation and integration in Africa
789 (XXIX)	Strengthening information systems for Africa's recovery and sustainable development
790 (XXIX)	Capacity-building for statistical development in Africa
795 (XXX)	Building Africa's information highway

812 (XXXI) Implementation of the African Information Society Initiative

Subprogramme 6
Promoting regional cooperation and integration

General Assembly resolutions

50/126 Water supply and sanitation

54/94 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

54/226 Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

54/234 The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

800 (XXX) Strategy and action plan for water resources assessment, development and management in Africa

804 (XXX) Implementation of phase II of the programme for the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II)

818 (XXXI) Promotion of mineral resources development and utilization in Africa

819 (XXXI) Promotion of energy resources development and utilization in Africa

822 (XXXI) Implementation of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community: strengthening regional economic communities; rationalization and harmonization of the activities of regional and subregional communities

827 (XXXII) Rationalization and harmonization of ECA-sponsored institutions

Subprogramme 7
Promoting the advancement of women

General Assembly resolutions

54/141 Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action

54/210 Women in development

Economic and Social Council resolution

1998/43 Mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

802 (XXX) African Platform for Action: African common position for the advancement of women

803 (XXX) Resource mobilization for the implementation of the Platform for Action (1995)

824 (XXXI) Follow-up to the Dakar and Beijing conferences: implementation of the global and regional platforms for action for the advancement of women (1996)

Subprogramme 8
Promoting subregional activities for development

General Assembly resolution

54/234 The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa

Economic Commission for Africa resolutions

777 (XXIX) Enhancing the capacity of the multinational programming and operational centres

810 (XXXI) Strengthening of the multinational programming and operational centres

830 (MFC 1) Reform of the regional commissions

A. Relationships between the Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations agencies and the regional and subregional organizations in Africa

(resolution of the 1st meeting of the Ministerial Follow-up Committee)

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Programme planning

Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005

Programme 15
Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific

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* A/55/50.

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Overall orientation

15.1 The overall purpose of the programme is to promote the economic and social development of members and associate members in Asia and the Pacific. Specifically, it would assist them to respond more effectively and efficiently to the rapidly changing situation in the region and thus contribute to sustainable and equitable development. The programme will reinforce national capacities to take advantage of the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization, liberalization and information technology. This will be pursued by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre, in cooperation with the ESCAP regional institutions.

15.2 The mandate for the programme derives from Economic and Social Council resolutions 37 (IV) of 28 March 1947 and 414 (XIII) of 20 September 1951, by which ESCAP was established, and has been further elaborated in a number of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission.

15.3 The Commission's overall strategy for the period 2002-2005 in meeting the programme's objectives is contained in seven interdependent and complimentary subprogrammes. This strategy will concentrate on accelerating the process of recovery from the economic and financial crisis (which started in 1997 and gripped some of the economies in the region), and in preventing similar occurrences in the future. Emphasis will be placed on three major themes: (a) the promotion of regional economic cooperation; (b) the alleviation of poverty in rural and urban areas; and (c) the protection of the environment and improvement in natural resources management. It will also focus on the development of infrastructure and information systems.

15.4 The programme would include analytical work on emerging trends and issues having an impact on economic and social development; identification of suitable people-centred policy responses, facilitation of dialogue and the sharing of information and experience; and provision of technical assistance, which would focus on policy advice, the strengthening of institutional capacity and the development of human resources.

15.5 Special attention will be given to accelerating integration of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, as well as the countries with economies in transition, into the regional and global economies. Gender equality and mainstreaming and the rights and needs of marginalized social groups will be promoted in development of a caring society.

15.6 In the pursuit of its objectives, the ESCAP secretariat will continue to collaborate with the Bretton Woods institutions, the Asian Development Bank and the subregional organizations in Asia and the Pacific. As the United Nations system's main entity in Asia and the Pacific devoted to general economic and social development, it will promote close cooperation and coordination with the other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies in regional activities.

Subprogramme 1
Regional economic cooperation

Objective

15.7 The objective of this subprogramme is to support economic cooperation, which has a vital role to play in reducing economic asymmetries and in assisting developing countries, especially the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries and the countries with economies in transition, in their efforts to become effectively integrated into the regional and global economies.

Strategy

15.8 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the International Trade and Industry Division, which will pursue the following strategy:

(a) To strengthen institutional capacity and the human resource capability of developing countries to respond effectively to challenges and opportunities emerging from the globalizing trade and investment environment, and to facilitate integration into the multilateral trading system on a fair and equitable basis;

(b) To assist developing countries in industrial restructuring and technological capability-building through, *inter alia*, industrial diversification, the strengthening of national technology capability and the enhancement of the role of the private sector;

(c) To create sustainable comparative advantage and promote trade efficiency and electronic commerce through, for example, the appropriate use of information technology;

(d) To strengthen policy and institutional support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, including entrepreneurship development with particular attention to women entrepreneurs;

(e) To strengthen market access opportunities and networks of institutional support services, including regional information services, so as to enhance intraregional, intersubregional and interregional flows of trade, investment and technology.

15.9 This will be achieved through the organization of intergovernmental meetings at the regional level; the dissemination of data and information; the undertaking of research and analytical studies; the organization of expert group meetings, workshops, seminars and training programmes addressing critical issues, such as skills development; and the promotion of economic cooperation, including intersubregional cooperation, with emphasis on the least developed countries, the island developing countries and the countries with economies in transition.

Expected accomplishments

15.10 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the improved capacity of Governments to implement policies and programmes for trade promotion, increased investment, industrial diversification and technological upgrading; (b) greater participation in and preparedness for adoption of World Trade Organization and other multilateral trade and investment regulations; and (c) improved national capacity for trade and inter-industry complimentarities through cooperative measures.

Indicators of achievement

15.11 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) enumeration of the countries in the region undertaking policy reorientation and institutional capacity-building and strengthening for increased inter- and intraregional trade flow, investment, technology and industrial growth; (b) increased use of e-commerce and information technology for trade facilitation and industrial promotion; and (c) positive results of greater regional and global integration of the trade and industrial activities of the least developed countries, as well as those of the island developing countries and the economies in transition.

Subprogramme 2
Development research and policy analysis

Objectives

15.12 The objective is to focus research and analysis on the determinants and prospects of economic recovery and durable growth in the ESCAP region, especially on new challenges and opportunities for the economies in the ESCAP region arising from the globalization and liberalization processes.

Strategy

15.13 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Development Research and Policy Analysis Division and the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre, and the following strategy will be pursued:

(a) To contribute to the strengthening of the regional economy by sharing the best practices, operational experience and concrete achievements with respect to the process and implementation of economic reforms, stabilization policies and structural adjustment programmes in the countries of the ESCAP region;

(b) To undertake in-depth research on effective, development-oriented and durable solutions to the challenges arising from globalization, and on options conducive to sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development in the economies of members and associate members of ESCAP;

(c) To follow-up the global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; to continue to monitor and review, in a coordinated manner, the concerns and needs of the least developed countries, the island developing countries and the countries with economies in transition in the ESCAP region so as to enable them to participate more fully in and better benefit from the process of globalization and liberalization; and to support the management of structural adjustment and policy reform in the

disadvantaged economies by providing appropriate policy advice and technical assistance;

(d) To explore ways to reduce and prevent deterioration in the socio-economic conditions and circumstances of the disadvantaged economies in the ESCAP region, such as the least developed countries, the island developing countries and the countries with economies in transition. A number of important parameters and forces in the growth and development of those countries may be identified, assessed and brought to the attention of the concerned Governments and their international economic partners and aid donors;

(e) To undertake a systematic, comprehensive and integrated analysis of development patterns and prospects in the region, through in-depth research on regional needs and perspectives in development as regards macroeconomic policy, management and governance, and to provide related technical assistance and advisory services on macroeconomic policy and the management of economic reform.

Expected accomplishments

15.14 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) policy reforms in the countries of the region for dealing with the implications of global developments; (b) greater regional cooperation in macroeconomic policy formulation (through an enhanced appreciation of the spillover efforts of domestic policy responses and strengthened national capacity in the design and implementation of macroeconomic policies aimed at stabilization and sustainable economic growth with equity); and (c) strengthened national capacities for effective articulation of the concerns of the disadvantaged economies of the region in international forums.

Indicators of achievement

15.15 Indicators of achievement would include enumeration of: (a) the incorporation of appropriate macroeconomic policies advocated by ESCAP at the national or regional levels; (b) the use of relevant policy-oriented research and studies on macroeconomic issues by Governments, regional organizations and research institutions; (c) increased sharing of experiences, including those related to monitoring and surveillance of key economic indicators that can signal early warning of an impending crisis; and (d) feedback from Governments on the quality of outputs and services provided by ESCAP.

Subprogramme 3
Social development

Objective

15.16 The objective of this subprogramme is to accelerate attainment by member countries of the goals and targets of poverty alleviation, employment expansion and social integration (in pursuance of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development as well as the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region), including the implementation of global and regional plans of action related to women, youth, human resources development, disabled persons and older persons, and to promote effective partnerships with both Governments and civil society.

Strategy

15.17 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests with the Social Development Division and the following strategy will be pursued:

(a) To accelerate the formulation and implementation of effective social policy and programme initiatives to ensure a caring society for all and to promote the right to and full participation of disadvantaged groups, including older persons and people living with disabilities, in development. This will be reflected in: strengthened national capabilities in social development planning; strengthened local, national and regional institutions and mechanisms to support coherent and collaborative action; improved mobilization and utilization of resources for social development programmes; empowered disadvantaged groups, including the poor, people with disabilities, children and older persons, through the equalization of opportunities, the elimination of discrimination, and improved access to social services and productive assets, such as credit and skills development; and the breaking down of barriers to mobility and accessibility in the physical environments;

(b) To enhance the productivity and quality of human resources through the formulation and implementation of human resources development policies and programmes, with special focus on education and skills training, health promotion and

income-generation/employment creation, for the poor and other key target groups, such as youth. This will be undertaken through the provision of training (for national personnel from both the public and non-governmental organization (NGO) sectors) on human development values and tools for the effective planning and delivery of social and health services, as well as income-generation schemes for the poor; promotion of integrated health services for young persons focusing on reproductive health, substance abuse prevention and HIV/AIDS prevention; and government-NGO cooperation in the delivery of non-formal education services, including adult education, literacy promotion and information, education and communication material development, for out-of-school youth, children and other marginalized social groups;

(c) To promote gender equality through gender mainstreaming, advancing the economic, social and political status of women and protecting the rights of women. This will be undertaken by empowering women to meet the challenges of the gender impact of global economic, social and technological changes and demographic processes on such issues as work and employment and social security, especially for poor women; promoting the role of women in transformative leadership at the local and national levels; promoting and protecting the human rights of women, including integrated approaches to combating violence against women; and strengthening mechanisms to mainstream gender into the public policy agenda.

Expected accomplishments

15.18 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) enhanced national mechanisms for social development policy and programme implementation; (b) enhanced capabilities of national personnel to plan and implement social policy, human resources development and women in development programmes; (c) more responsive health and social services for key target groups, such as the poor, women, youth and children, disabled persons and older persons, and empowerment of those target groups and their enhanced participation in national development processes; (d) more gender-sensitive programmes and increased understanding of critical issues on the empowerment of women, including the impact of globalization and of measures to integrate women into the globalization process and increased capacity to exercise women's rights as human rights; and (e) more effective coordination and networking among Governments, United Nations agencies and members of civil society.

Indicators of achievement

15.19 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) increased number of Governments conducting national reviews and participating in regional reviews of global and regional plans of actions related to social development, human resources development and women in development; (b) enumeration of adoption and/or adaptation of plans, policies and best practices advocated by ESCAP at the national, subregional and regional levels in the fields of social policy, human resources development and women in development; (c) positive evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of ESCAP outputs and services by the users, including Governments, NGOs and the public; and (d) enhanced flow of information and coordination with government agencies, NGOs and other United Nations agencies.

Subprogramme 4
Population and rural and urban development

Objectives

15.20 The objectives are to identify and create a better understanding of economic and social issues in the areas of population and rural and urban development that are directly related to the alleviation of poverty; to increase awareness of the critical issues in population and rural and urban development among policy makers, civil society and individuals; and to develop appropriate population, rural and urban strategies and policies to improve the quality of life of the poor, with special attention to the needs of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries.

Strategy

15.21 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Population and Rural and Urban Development Division and the strategy will be the following:

(a) To increase understanding of the complex interrelationships involved in population and rural and urban development, with special emphasis on the poor, population and reproductive health dynamics, gender

issues, migration, employment and production, and the environment;

(b) To strengthen the technical, managerial and organizational capacity of Governments at all levels to formulate integrated population, rural and urban development policies and programmes for alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life, taking into account the regional implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo in 1994, and the recommendations emanating from the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, scheduled for 2002;

(c) To strengthen national efforts and capabilities for achieving good governance and empowerment of the rural poor in planning and implementing sustainable agricultural development and rural poverty alleviation;

(d) To strengthen the capacity of Governments and regional and international associations of local authorities, NGOs, the private sector, academic institutions and other regional or subregional groupings to develop regional human settlements plans of action and activities addressing priority issues specific to the region, in particular within the context of globalization and its manifestation in the financial, social, economic, cultural and political spheres, and within the framework of the Habitat Agenda endorsed by the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), held in Istanbul in 1996;

(e) To increase and strengthen civil society partnerships with broad participation, by promoting participatory approaches at the local, community and higher levels in dealing with population issues and rural and urban development;

(f) To improve the processing, management, communication and dissemination of population and rural and urban development data and information, with a view to promoting advocacy and affirmative action within civil society and for the formulation of effective poverty alleviation policies;

(g) To promote and improve plant nutrition management, linking closely research, rural extension, training and information networks.

15.22 The above will be achieved through the organization of intergovernmental meetings, including the Fifth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, to be held in 2002; the dissemination of data and information on population and rural and urban development through information networking, support for regional networks of local authorities and NGOs, and publications; the conduct of in-country and regional training and the provision of advisory services for capacity building; and the conduct of policy analyses and research both at the macro and micro levels in the fields of population and rural and urban development.

Expected accomplishments

15.23 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) greater incorporation of population and rural and urban development issues in national development policies and plans; (b) more effective implementation of reproductive health programmes; (c) strengthened local and national capacity to formulate and implement effective human settlements programmes; (d) improved skill in the field of information management, information technology and communication relating to population, rural and urban development; (e) development of relevant and adequately focused poverty alleviation programmes; and (f) improved governance based on effective participation and cooperation between different sectors of civil society.

Indicators of achievement

15.24 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) enumeration of the adoption of plans, policies, and programmes advocated by ESCAP in accordance with the recommendations of global conferences, at the national, subregional and regional levels; (b) the number of Governments using guidelines/manuals and training materials for national capacity-building purposes; and (c) the number of countries carrying out policy research and analysis in the ESCAP intercountry framework.

Subprogramme 5
Environment and natural resources development

Objective

15.25 The objective is to strengthen the national capacity of members and associate members to achieve sustainable development, as well as regional and

subregional cooperation on protection of the environment and development and management of natural resources, taking into account the recommendations of the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth special session, held in June 1997, and the priorities given by members and associate members of ESCAP at intergovernmental legislative meetings.

Strategy

15.26 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Environment and Natural Resources Development Division and the following strategy will be pursued:

(a) In the area of environment: to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Regional Action Programme for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, 2001-2005 and other recommendations of the Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, 2000; to review the regional implementation of relevant international conventions; to promote the integration of environmental considerations into economic and social planning; and to develop and implement strategic environmental plans and sustainable development indicators; and to promote the increased involvement of groups such as the private sector and NGOs in achieving sustainable development goals;

(b) In the area of energy resources: to strengthen national capacity in sustainable development and management of energy through appropriate policy and planning; energy conservation and efficiency; and enhanced use of new and renewable sources of energy;

(c) In the area of water resources: to strengthen national capacity in formulating policies and implementing programmes on the integrated development and management, assessment and protection of water resources; and on innovative approaches to demand management and efficient use of water;

(d) In the area of mineral resources: to promote environmentally sound policies and regulations for mineral resources development and management, including those relating to investment promotion; and to strengthen institutional capacity for mineral resources assessment, planning and development using innovative methodologies and the latest technologies;

(e) In the area of space technology applications: to follow up on the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, held in 1999, including the implementation of the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development, phase II; this involves the promotion of integrated uses of remote sensing, geographic information systems (GIS) and other space information technologies for applications in natural resources management, environmental monitoring, natural disaster management and development planning, and promotion of regional cooperation in space technology applications through the strengthening of the three-tier network (Phase II);

(f) In the area of natural disaster reduction and mitigation: to strengthen levels of preparedness and prevention of water-related natural disasters; to promote the application of geologic aspects in land use and urban planning, particularly for geologic natural disaster reduction; and to promote the integrated use of space technology for effective disaster management and monitoring.

15.27 The above will be achieved through (a) the promotion of wider information exchange through intergovernmental and expert group meetings, technical publications and increased use of media and information technology; (b) support for national institution-building initiatives, including human resources development through group training and advisory services; and (c) the strengthening of regional networks and cooperation, especially with other United Nations and subregional intergovernmental bodies.

Expected accomplishments

15.28 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) strengthened national capacities in the formulation of policies and planning relating to the sustainable development and management of environment, energy, water and mineral resources, space technology applications, and natural disaster mitigation; and (b) close regional and subregional cooperation among countries in addressing common issues relating to sustainable development and management in the above fields.

Indicators of achievement

15.29 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) positive feedback on the effectiveness and impact of outputs and services, provided under this subprogramme, by users, including Governments, NGOs and the public; (b) enumeration of countries that have adopted and used guidelines and training materials provided by ESCAP for national planning, development and management of the environment, energy, water and mineral resources, space technology applications and disaster mitigation; (c) enumeration of enhanced government participation in formulating, updating and implementing regional plans of action and other regional agreements and or/ratified conventions and other international instruments in the above fields; and adoption of national policy and programme measures based on agreed regional and global plans; and (d) increased number and scope of regional and subregional programmes and collaborative efforts for addressing common issues of concern relating to the above fields.

Subprogramme 6
Transport, communications, tourism and infrastructure development

Objective

15.30 The objective of this subprogramme is to develop sustainable, efficient, environmentally sound and socially acceptable transport, communications, tourism and infrastructure within the framework of the New Delhi Action Plan on Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific (1997-2006) and the Plan of Action for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Asian and Pacific Region (1999-2005).

Strategy

15.31 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme lies with the Transport, Communications, Tourism and Infrastructure Development Division and the strategy will be to assist countries of the region:

(a) To develop and operationalize an integrated transport network to support mobility, trade and tourism through the completion of the missing links and upgrading of the Asian Highway and Trans-Asian Railway, and by improvements in shipping and intermodal connections, including ports;

(b) To upgrade transport efficiency through the identification and removal of physical and non-physical impediments and by strengthening human resources capabilities to address transport logistics, facilitation, commercialization and globalization issues more effectively;

(c) To achieve sustainable growth in tourism by strengthening policy development capabilities, including those related to environmental issues, and initiating activities to facilitate tourism travel and infrastructure investment and strengthen regional cooperation through, for example, the Network of Asia-Pacific Education and Training Institutes in Tourism;

(d) To support the development of safe and sustainable transport by assisting countries to develop and implement transport safety plans, rules and regulations; by adopting an integrated and interactive approach to urban transport planning and mitigating the impact of transport on the environment;

(e) To integrate social concerns into transport, tourism and infrastructure development policies through, for example, people-centred and participatory approaches.

15.32 This will be achieved through the organization of intergovernmental and expert group meetings; collection, analysis and dissemination of data and information on transport, communications and tourism to enhance awareness of critical regional issues and sustainable strategies for development; promotion of regional and subregional cooperation in addressing common issues and problems, including resource constraints; the development and delivery of training materials and the provision of advisory services for capacity-building in the field of transport, communications and tourism; collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, regional associations and NGOs, including the private sector.

Expected accomplishments

15.33 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) substantial completion of the New Delhi Action Plan on Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific (1997-2006) and of the Plan of Action for Sustainable Tourism Development in the Asian and Pacific Region

(1999-2005); and (b) improved capacity in the public and private sectors to develop appropriate policies and strategies and achieve greater integration and operational efficiency.

Indicators of achievement

15.34 The indicators of achievement would include: (a) number of adopted transport, communications and tourism plans and policies following intergovernmental and expert group meetings at the national, subregional or regional levels; (b) positive evaluation of the implementation of the New Delhi Action Plan and the Plan of Action for Sustainable Tourism Development; (c) operationalization of selected international corridors within the Trans Asian Railway system with links to maritime and other transport modes; (d) upgrading and operationalization of selected Asian Highway routes; (e) identification and removal of major impediments to the flow of transport; and (f) establishment of regular dialogue between key public and private sector players to incorporate environmental and social concerns in transport.

Subprogramme 7
Statistics

Objective

15.35 The objective is to improve the statistical capabilities of the countries/areas of the region for informed decision-making and to promote their use of information technology in the public sector, and to make comparable statistical information on the region widely and promptly available.

Strategy

15.36 The substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is with the Statistics Division and the strategy will be as follows:

(a) To contribute to the improvement of the capacity of national statistical systems, particularly in priority areas, for the purposes of informed planning, policy formulation, decision-making and monitoring of progress. Special efforts will be made to improve the statistical capability of the least developed, landlocked and island developing countries, as well as the countries with economies in transition, to identify, collect, process, analyse and utilize data needed for their economic and social development, thereby strengthening their information and statistical base;

(b) To collect and disseminate statistical data on the countries of the region, taking into account user demands. The focus would be on greater use of electronic technology in the acquisition and provision of data and information, and on reducing the response burden of countries. Special attention will be paid to improving accessibility and the international comparability of the data disseminated;

(c) To strengthen the involvement of the countries of the region in the development of international standards, the use of improved methodology for data collection, processing and analysis, and the greater utilization of statistics. In line with the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the ESCAP secretariat will initiate and coordinate at the regional level the development, revision, testing and implementation of selected international statistical standards and, where necessary, their adaptation to meet the conditions and needs of the countries of the region;

(d) To enhance understanding of the role of information technology and promote the applications of that technology, as well as information resource management in the region, especially in the public sector.

Expected accomplishments

15.37 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) increased capacity in the region to identify, collect, process, analyse and utilize data needed for national economic and social development; (b) improved coordination, collaboration and sharing of information on statistical development and statistical standards in the region; and (c) more systematic information technology planning and adoption of more coherent policies in this field.

Indicators of achievement

15.38 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) an increase in the number of countries providing statistical data required for inclusion in the statistical publications of the secretariat; (b) increased availability of and access to reliable and comparable national economic and social data for users; (c) increased participation in the development and adoption of statistical standards; and (d) adoption by

Governments of policies on key issues affecting national statistical services and information technology planning.

Legislative mandates

Subprogramme 1
Regional economic cooperation

General Assembly resolutions

50/119	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation
51/240	Agenda for Development
54/100	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
54/198	International trade and development
54/199	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries
54/201	Science and technology for development
54/231	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

51/6	Implementation of the Delhi Declaration on Strengthening Regional Economic Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific towards the Twenty-first Century
52/10	Revised Action Programme for Regional Economic Cooperation in Trade and Investment
54/3	Bangkok Declaration on Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Industrial and Technological Development in the Asian and Pacific Region and the Regional Action Plan for Industrial and Technological Development

Subprogramme 2
Development research and policy analysis

General Assembly resolutions

49/100	Specific measures in favour of island developing countries
51/164	Enhancing international cooperation towards a durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries
51/166	Global financial integration and strengthening collaboration between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions
53/179	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy
53/181	Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

54/196	High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development
54/197	Towards a stable international financial system, responsive to the challenges of development, especially in the developing countries
54/204	Business and development
54/206	Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the developing countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
54/235	Implementation of the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1996/46	Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields
1999/55	Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

48/8	Problems faced by the transitional disadvantaged economies in the ESCAP region
48/9	Strengthening ESCAP assistance to the Pacific island countries
49/8	Strengthening assistance to least developed countries
52/8	Third Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific
55/2	Economic and financial monitoring and surveillance in the ESCAP region

Subprogramme 3
Social development

General Assembly resolutions

54/23	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development
54/120	Policies and programmes involving youth
54/121	Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: towards a society for all in the twenty-first century
54/122	A United Nations literacy decade: education for all
54/125	Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

54/138	Violence against women migrant workers
54/141	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action
54/210	Women in development
54/211	Developing human resources for development
54/232	Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

51/2	Strengthening regional cooperation in human resources development in Asia and the Pacific
51/7	Implementation of the Jakarta Declaration and Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific
51/10	Regional cooperation for the eradication of the demand for drugs subject to abuse and related problems
52/4	Promoting human resources development among youth in Asia and the Pacific
52/5	Regional cooperation in response to the spread and consequences of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the Asian and Pacific region
53/2	Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action for the advancement of women
53/4	Elimination of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and youth in Asia and the Pacific
54/1	Strengthening regional support for persons with disabilities into the twenty-first century
54/2	Manila Declaration on Accelerated Implementation of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region
54/6	Strengthening the role of the family in social development
55/4	Towards a society for all ages: Macau Declaration and Plan of Action on Ageing for Asia and the Pacific

Subprogramme 4
Population and rural and urban development

General Assembly resolutions

52/194	Role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty
53/183	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
54/135	Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

54/208	Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

47/5	Regional support for the alleviation of poverty
48/4	Fourth Asian and Pacific Population Conference, 1992
49/4	Population and sustainable development: goals and strategies into the twenty-first century
50/3	Participatory human settlements development
52/6	Promotion of environmentally sound and healthy cities
54/4	Mobilization of human and financial resources for further implementation of actions to achieve the population and development goals of the ESCAP region

Subprogramme 5
Environment and natural resources development

General Assembly resolutions

47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
47/191	Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
47/194	Capacity-building for Agenda 21
49/28	Law of the Sea
50/117	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
54/67	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
54/218	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly
54/223	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
54/224	Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

51/11	Regional cooperation on space applications for environment and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific
51/12	Strengthening of the Regional Network of Research and Training Centres on Desertification Control in Asia and the Pacific

52/7 Transfer of environmentally sound technology

53/3 Framework for the North-East Asian Subregional Programme of Environmental Cooperation

Subprogramme 6
Transport, communications, tourism and infrastructure development

General Assembly resolutions

53/171 Transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours

54/100 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

54/199 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

54/235 Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolutions

48/11 Road and rail transport modes in relation to facilitation measures

51/8 Implementation of the New Delhi Action Plan on Infrastructure Development in Asia and the Pacific

52/9 Intra-Asia and Asia-Europe land bridges

55/1 Sustainable development of inland water transport in the Asian and Pacific region

Subprogramme 7
Statistics

General Assembly resolution

54/231 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1993/5 1993 System of National Accounts

1995/7 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution

246 (XLII) Statistical services in Asia and the Pacific

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Programme 16
Economic development in Europe

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Overall orientation

16.1 The overall orientation of the programme is to strengthen the economic relations of the member countries, among themselves and with other countries of the world, in order to improve the quality of life, increase the security of the people and ensure sustainable development. The principal mandates of the programme are provided in resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council. In its resolution 36 (IV) of 28 March 1947, the Council established the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and assigned to it responsibilities for coordination and promotion of international economic cooperation in Europe. Further direction to the programme is provided in ECE resolutions and decisions, in particular, the Declaration on the Strengthening of Economic Cooperation in Europe and its annexed Plan of Action, both endorsed by the Council in its decision 1997/224. Substantive responsibility for the programme is vested in ECE, supported by its secretariat.

16.2 The overall strategy of ECE is designed around eight interdependent and complementary subprogrammes. The strategy involves the elaboration of economic data, studies and policy analysis, the negotiation of conventions, norms and guidelines, and the promotion of dialogue and exchange of information and experience. Thus, ECE expects to contribute to preventing the emergence of new dividing lines in Europe, taking advantage of its established role as the only pan-European-North American neutral forum for forging integrating tools in economic and technical areas where all Governments participate as full members and on an equal footing.

16.3 The integration efforts of countries with economies in transition into the European and global economies will remain a priority. Taking into account the evolving changes and needs of these countries, flexible forms of technical cooperation will be further developed in order to: (a) improve their capacity to implement legally binding instruments and other regional standards which they have adopted; (b) find an appropriate solution to transboundary problems that these countries face; and (c) promote their integration with the rest of the region, especially through trade and investment flows. In general, assistance will be given to countries and groups of countries, at their request, by the regional advisers and through the Coordinating Unit for Operational Activities. Attention will also be paid to developing cooperation between ECE and neighbouring non-ECE countries, in particular those in Asia and the Mediterranean region. Coordination would be improved with the secretariats of United Nations entities, the pan-European organizations (the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Council of Europe), the European Community and other regional bodies active in the region, such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Regional perspectives would be introduced to the global-level debate on major economic issues and the contribution of regional inputs to United Nations global events and programmes, and the involvement of civil society and the private sector in the work of ECE would be strengthened.

16.4 Gender-mainstreaming is a cross-sectoral concern that is an integral part of ECE strategic directions. The Plan of Action stipulates that mainstreaming the gender perspective must permeate all ECE activities, and all principal subsidiary bodies will therefore take this into account when they prepare, adopt and implement their programmes of work.

Subprogramme 1 Environment

Objective

16.5 The objective is to reduce environmental loads throughout the region to levels that will not cause any significant harmful effects or compromise environmental conditions for future generations.

Strategy

16.6 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Environment and Human Settlements Division. The subprogramme will be implemented under the guidance of the Committee on Environmental Policy and, at the ministerial level, through the follow-up to the "Environment for Europe" Conference, to be held in Kiev in 2002 and the preparation for the Environment and Health Conference, to be held in Budapest in 2004. Activities will be aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in member countries, in part, through regional advisory services and the sharing of experiences among them, in

different areas: reducing air pollution, safeguarding aquatic ecosystems, preventing and reducing water-related diseases, preventing the adverse effects of industrial accidents, promoting public access to environmental information and increasing public participation in environmental decision-making. Cross-sectoral cooperation, both across the environmental areas, and between different sectors (environment, transport, health and energy), will be promoted through the provision of catalysing forums for the relevant intergovernmental bodies, including the governing bodies of regional conventions and protocols.

16.7 Policy direction for the ECE region will be provided through the review of environmental priorities, the promotion of policy instruments to prevent and reverse environmental degradation, and the integration of environmental considerations into sectoral policies. Assistance would be provided to more countries (non-members of OECD) in the region in examining their performance systematically and analytically in meeting domestic environmental policy objectives and relevant international commitments and in fostering environmental management and policies. Effective monitoring, improved implementation of and compliance with international legal instruments in the field of environment would be promoted. Furthermore, countries with economies in transition would, on request, be assisted in their reform processes, to build and strengthen their capacities for environmental protection and sustainable development, and in their efforts to be integrated into a pan-European legal and economic space.

Expected accomplishments

16.8 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) the strengthened application of policy instruments for the protection of the environment in the concerned countries; (b) a greater awareness of environmental priorities; (c) the increased ability of economies in transition to implement ECE environmental conventions; (d) reviews of environmental performance in these countries; (e) further integration of environmental concerns in policy formulation and implementation in different sectors.

Indicators of achievement

16.9 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of countries with economies in transition acceding to international environmental instruments; (b) the introduction of new laws and regulations for the protection of the environment in these countries; (c) a change in the number of countries undertaking environmental performance reviews (EPRs); and (d) the implementation of EPR recommendations by the countries concerned.

Subprogramme 2
Transport

Objective

16.10 The objective is to ensure the existence of an efficient and well-balanced transport system in the region, with a high level of quality, safety, environmental protection and energy conservation.

Strategy

16.11 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Transport Division. The subprogramme would be implemented through the activities of the Inland Transport Committee and its subsidiary bodies as well as the Economic and Social Council Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, which is serviced by the ECE secretariat. The results of the Regional Conference on Transport and the Environment (Vienna, 1997) and the follow-up to the mid-term review conference in 2002 will be implemented. Activities will be mainly based around the organization of intergovernmental meetings, seminars, workshops and the preparation of documentation and publications. Through these activities, a forum for Governments to exchange information and views on transport trends and policies in the region will be provided. Assistance will be provided to countries with economies in transition through regional advisory services and training workshops. Subregional cooperation projects will be carried out aiming at the coordinated development of transport infrastructure corridors and networks in Central and Eastern parts of Europe as well as in the Caucasus and Central Asian member countries.

16.12 Implementation of the subprogramme will involve the harmonization of national regulations concerning the various components and modes of transport, the facilitation of border crossings and the development of coherent international infrastructure

networks for inland transport. To this end, a set of international agreements and conventions has been developed over the years under the auspices of ECE. Activities will include the update and further development of international legal instruments to meet demands from society for a higher level of efficiency, safety and environmental protection in transport and to keep up-to-date with economic and technological developments. This will relate to the various modes of inland transport (road, rail, inland water and combined transport), the various components of each mode (infrastructures, vehicles, operations), special cargoes (dangerous goods, perishable foodstuffs) and border procedures. Accession of ECE member countries, in particular those with economies in transition, to these legal instruments will be promoted. In addition, the capabilities of the Governments of these countries to implement these international legal instruments will be improved, and a more systematic monitoring of their implementation will be promoted.

Expected accomplishments

16.13 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) new and updated international legal instruments on transport; (b) improved network of transport in Europe, including development and extension of pan-European corridors; (c) greater implementation of international legal instruments in the field of transport in countries with economies in transition; (d) improved capacity of these countries to develop their transport systems and infrastructures in line with international legal instruments; and (e) harmonization of national regulations concerning the various components and modes of transport, the facilitation of border crossings and the development of coherent international infrastructure networks for inland transport.

Indicators of achievement

16.14 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of new agreements in the field of transport and amendments of existing ones; (b) an increased number of countries with economies in transition acceding to these instruments and their implementation; (c) the number of road and rail links newly built or upgraded; (d) the number of new and amended vehicle regulations; and (e) measures aimed at easier and more effective border crossing for transport of international goods.

Subprogramme 3
Statistics

Objective

16.15 The objective is to increase the level of coordination of international statistical work across the region and to achieve more effective use of national accounts and social indicators for the policy needs of countries with economies in transition.

Strategy

16.16 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Statistical Division. The subprogramme will be implemented through (a) the exchange of experiences among countries; (b) the collection of statistical data from member countries and the dissemination of that data through publications and databases; (c) the provision of assistance to countries with economies in transition through regional advisory services and workshops; (d) the maintenance of the integrated presentation of international statistical work in the region and coordinating statistical activities of international institutions; (e) data sharing and joint data collection; (f) expert meetings on specific areas; and (g) joint development of statistical standards, methods and practices. Through these activities, the subprogramme will seek to provide an efficient and effective response to the priorities and needs of national statistical offices in the ECE region as defined in the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES).

16.17 The subprogramme will seek to improve coordination of the statistical work of all international agencies active in the ECE region. Furthermore, the particular circumstances and needs of economies in transition in the field of statistics will be addressed, and particularly in these countries, a more effective use of the System of National Accounts and social indicators for their policy needs will be promoted. Support will be given to the development and implementation of commonly agreed-upon statistical standards and concepts for use in international statistics to allow true comparisons to be made between countries, and to promote their usage so that policy makers can be provided with the internationally comparable data they need. Implementation of the subprogramme will ensure that essential macroeconomic statistics on the ECE region are collected, processed and made available in a timely

manner to users in the ECE member States, the ECE secretariat and other international organizations.

Expected accomplishments

16.18 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) increased understanding by economies in transition of statistical methods and standards relevant to market economies; (b) exchange of experiences and progress in methodological work in priority areas determined by national statistical offices; (c) better coordination among international organizations in the field of statistics; (d) a reduction in response burden and overlap in statistical work; and (e) dissemination of data concerning the socio-economic situations of ECE countries.

Indicators of achievement

16.19 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) national statistical offices finding the activities under the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians useful and relevant; (b) a reduction in duplication of data requests from international organizations to concerned countries; (c) an increase in the complementarity of the work programmes of international organizations; (d) the number of meetings organized jointly by ECE and other intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies; (e) countries with economies in transition expressing satisfaction with technical cooperation provided; and (f) users of publications expressing appreciation of data on ECE countries.

Subprogramme 4
Economic analysis

Objective

16.20 The objective is to increase the level of economic integration and mutual understanding among countries of the ECE region on complex economic problems and policies.

Strategy

16.21 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Economic Analysis Division. The subprogramme will seek to provide an international perspective for national economic policy makers and, when appropriate, facilitate the convergence of their policies. The *Economic Survey of Europe* will be used as a medium for producing the analysis of economic developments and problems in the ECE region, and will focus on developments in the ECE region in the past and coming year. The *Survey* will place special emphasis on the economies in transition, including their relations with other countries of the region and the rest of the world, and provide a regular analysis of macroeconomic developments in these countries. In addition, it is intended to continue the focus on structural change and institutional problems, as well as the issues addressed at the ECE Spring Seminar.

16.22 The Spring Seminar will provide the forum for policy debates, on major and topical economic issues, among senior economists from government, academic and business sectors and from other international organizations. The population-related activities will be carried out in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), other international organizations and national institutions. Contributions will be made to the continued implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the documents adopted at the mid-term review (Cairo+5) both at the regional and global levels. Analyses and gender research will be carried out on children, adolescents, working-age persons and persons in old age, using data from the population and housing censuses and household/family surveys. The secretariat will also ensure the follow-up to the ECE ministerial conference on population ageing, to take place in 2002 in Berlin, and contribute to the follow-up to the World Assembly on Ageing in 2002.

Expected accomplishments

16.23 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) analyses of economic developments and problems in the ECE region; (b) opportunities for economic discussion and policy debates between Governments, academics, United Nations and other organizations, as well as the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs); (c) improved national capacity in the formulation and implementation of key national population policies and programmes in countries with economies in transition.

Indicators of achievement

16.24 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) demand for ECE economic analyses; (b) positive

results of readership surveys; (c) satisfied participants at economic discussion and policy debates organized by ECE; (d) countries indicating satisfaction with training events and advisory missions on population policies; (e) demand for population-related analyses.

Subprogramme 5
Sustainable energy

Objective

16.25 The objective is to aid ECE countries in overcoming two fundamental challenges in the field of energy: (a) the transition to a more sustainable development path for the production and use of energy; and (b) the fuller integration of the energy economies and energy infrastructure of countries in the region.

Strategy

16.26 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Sustainable Energy Division. The subprogramme will continue to emphasize the development and implementation of sustainable energy policies and strategies; the enhancement of energy efficiency; the efficient production, transport and use of natural gas; the implementation of environmentally sound coal mining and use technologies; and the further increase in electric power interconnections. In addition, increased emphasis will be given to the sustainable use of petroleum products, namely in respect to transport and the environment, as well as to enhancing the use of new and renewable sources of energy. Regional conclusions, proposals and recommendations on sustainable energy will be implemented, as may be adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session in 2001. In the light of the outcome of the ninth session of the Commission and the Environment Ministers Conference in 2002 under the Environment for Europe process, related activities will reflect a revised programme of work, focused on the development of sustainable energy policies and strategies at the national and intergovernmental level.

16.27 Fuller integration of the energy economies of ECE countries will be encouraged through the development and implementation of norms, standards and classification systems, and the convergence and harmonization of legislation, policies and practices. Energy transport interconnections would be supported, both at the subregional and regional levels, particularly in electricity and gas. Technical cooperation will be provided for countries with economies in transition in introducing market-oriented energy policies and structures with a view to promoting the integration of their energy economies with those of other countries in the ECE region. Specific technical cooperation programmes will be developed and implemented in these countries in order to strengthen institutional capacities in the areas of energy policy, energy efficiency, natural gas, clean coal technologies and new and renewable energy sources.

Expected accomplishments

16.28 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) greater understanding, development and implementation in ECE countries, particularly in countries with economies in transition, of energy policies, energy efficiency, environmentally friendly practices and technologies related to the production and use of energy; and (b) increased harmonization of legislation and policies, including norms and standards.

Indicators of achievement

16.29 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) countries adopting market-oriented legislation and policies and/or norms and standards that are used by other countries in the ECE region; and (b) countries indicating that ECE studies, meetings, technical assistance and training sessions have contributed to the development of suitable energy policies.

Subprogramme 6
Trade, industry and enterprise development

Objective

16.30 The objective is to facilitate international trade, reduce the main internal and external obstacles to the development of foreign trade, investment and economic cooperation in the ECE region, and further the integration of countries with economies in transition into the global economy.

Strategy

16.31 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Trade Division. The subprogramme will be implemented through the exchange of experiences gained by both developed market economies and transition economies leading to the development of policy guidelines and recommendations in different areas. These areas include the promotion of entrepreneurship, cross-border trade, transit trade operations, marketing and financing techniques, and the implications of globalization and regional trading arrangements for foreign trade and foreign direct investment in the region. Coverage will be given to legislation and administrative procedures in conformity with relevant provisions of the World Trade Organization, the European Union and other relevant bodies. Standards and recommendations will be developed for agricultural produce and disseminated among supplying countries to United Nations/ECE markets and among users at different levels. Capacity-building activities (seminars, workshops and advisory services) will be carried out for institutions dealing with commercial, business and property laws.

16.32 Through these activities, the subprogramme will facilitate the decision-making of policy makers and economic actors, in particular in countries with economies in transition, on the promotion of trade, investment and enterprise development. Simple, transparent and effective processes will be developed for the exchange of products and services by business, trade and administrative organizations in order to accelerate the growth, scope and benefits of world trade, in particular through recommendations and norms for trade facilitation and electronic business. Meetings of expert groups under the Centre for Facilitation of Procedures and Practices for Administration, Commerce and Transport (CEFACT) will be used to develop recommendations and norms for trade facilitation and electronic business. A forum will be provided for member States, in particular those with economies in transition, for the coordination and harmonization of standardization policies affecting international trade, including those related to technical regulations, conformity assessment, quality assurance and metrology, and to increase their awareness of developments in these fields. Greater efficiencies in trade and enterprise related areas and the development of well-functioning market economies will be promoted in all member States.

Expected accomplishments

16.33 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) effective change in practices and legislation in the field of trade and investment; (b) greater use of standardized trade practices and procedures in the ECE region; (c) dissemination of information on best practices in international trade; (d) recommendations on trade facilitation and UN/EDIFACT standards; (e) promotion of public-private partnership in economies in transition; and (f) increased trade in agricultural produce.

Indicators of achievement

16.34 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the use of ECE guides for foreign investment, trade promotion, commercial practices, in the context of a market economy, by countries with economies in transition; (b) United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (UN/EDIFACT) standards further developed and maintained; (c) number of ECE recommendations accepted and implemented by countries; and (d) the level of participation of the private sector in the trade-related activities of ECE.

Subprogramme 7
Timber

Objective

16.35 The objective is to achieve forest management in the countries of the region which is truly sustainable from the economic, social and environmental point of view, and at all scales, from the individual forest unit to the national level and above, and to ensure appropriate measurement of that progress.

Strategy

16.36 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Timber Section of the Trade Division. The subprogramme will continue to follow a holistic, sector-wide approach and to maintain close partnerships with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (European Forestry Commission, which has a work programme integrated with that of the ECE Timber Committee),

and the International Labour Organization (ILO). On the international level, the interaction of trade and environment issues and the need for internationally comparable data would be of particular importance. The subprogramme will be implemented through the collection and publication of statistics and through the analysis of the situation and trends as regards the forest resource in the region and markets for forest products. Through the Joint FAO/ECE Working Party on Forest Economics and Statistics, the scope and quality of the information available on the sector will be improved, and analyses will be made on the long-term outlook for the sector as a whole, focusing on policy-relevant issues. Meetings and workshops will also be organized for the sharing of information and experience, in particular on sustainable forest management through the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Technology, Management and Training. Assistance programmes will be monitored to ensure that they correspond to the needs and priorities of recipient countries.

16.37 Sustainable management of the forest and timber sector in the ECE region will be monitored and analysed, and Governments will be provided with the information they need to take decisions and formulate policy at the national, regional and global levels. Activities will include the implementation of the programme of work of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (currently under negotiation) in areas where ECE has a comparative advantage, in particular regarding indicators of sustainable forest management. Further, ECE will participate as requested in any activities on forests that may be decided by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its ninth session. The exchange of information and experience on sustainable forest management will be facilitated between Governments, researchers and practitioners.

Expected accomplishments

16.38 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) improved availability of statistical information and analyses on the forest and forest products sector; (b) improved knowledge of the forest resource; and (c) increased exchange of experience on various issues of the forest sector.

Indicators of achievement

16.39 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of publications and analytical studies produced; (b) satisfaction of users of information and analyses as measured by user surveys; and (c) positive evaluation by participants in seminars and workshops in terms of exchange of experience.

Subprogramme 8
Human settlements

Objective

16.40 The objective is to improve the quality of life in human settlements, to facilitate social cohesion and security, and to strengthen the capacity-building process in countries with economies in transition.

Strategy

16.41 Within ECE, the substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested in the Environment and Human Settlements Division. The subprogramme will be implemented through the development and practical implementation of integrated strategies in housing policy, land administration, urban renewal and sustainable human settlements on the basis of best practices and case studies. Activities will include the preparation of analytical studies and guidelines on housing policies and urban environmental performance; dissemination of best practices; compilation and publishing of housing and building statistics for the ECE region; organization of seminars and workshops and provision of expert assistance to individual ECE countries. The Committee on Human Settlements will contribute to implementation of the Habitat Agenda and Agenda 21 in the ECE region. In addition, input will be provided to the Commission on Sustainable Development and to the special session of the General Assembly on human settlements. The ECE Strategy for Sustainable Quality of Life in Human Settlements in the Twenty-first Century will be implemented as adopted at a ministerial meeting, in conjunction with the sixty-first session of the Committee on Human Settlements in September 2000.

16.42 The development of reforms in the housing sector will be promoted by providing the necessary legal, financial, administrative and organizational conditions in countries with economies in transition, involving local authorities and the private sector, in

order for affordable housing to be obtainable by all. Cadastre and land registration systems will be promoted to ensure security of ownership in land, investments and other private and public rights in real estate, and to assist countries in spatial planning and environmental management through the establishment and modernization of land administration systems. Sustainable consumption initiatives will also be promoted at the local level by raising public awareness about the environmental impact of individual consumption, introducing incentive measures and encouraging close cooperation and partnerships between central Government, local and regional authorities, the private sector and NGOs. The implementation of human settlements policies aimed at sustainable development will be enhanced through the monitoring of achievements and the sharing of good practices. Furthermore, democratic governance throughout the region will be promoted by encouraging public participation in the decision-making process, strengthening the capabilities of local authorities and NGOs, providing a framework for the constructive participation of the private sector and defining a new role for the central Government.

Expected accomplishments

16.43 Expected accomplishments would include: (a) broad implementation of ECE policy guidelines and recommendations on reforms in the housing sector and in human settlement policies; (b) further development of land registration and cadastre systems; (c) strengthened capabilities of local authorities and a strengthened role for the central Government in these areas; and (d) exchange of experience among cities and countries of the region on sustainable urban development.

Indicators of achievement

16.44 Indicators of achievement would include: (a) the number of recommendations on reforming the housing sector adopted by member countries; (b) the number of recommendations on improvements in land registration systems adopted by countries; and (c) the number of case studies and publications produced which propose appropriate human settlement policies and guidelines, on the basis of an assessment of the situation of the urban sector in a number of cities/countries in the ECE region.

Legislative mandates

Programme 16
Economic development in Europe

General Assembly resolutions

47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (subprogrammes 1 and 8)
49/106	Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (subprogrammes 4, 5 and 6)
53/188	Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 1 and 5)

Economic and Social Council decision

1997/224	Declaration on the Strengthening of Economic Cooperation in Europe and Plan of Action (all subprogrammes)

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

B (50)	Diversification of forms and methods of the Commission's activities designed to assist countries of the region in transition to a market economy and their integration with the European and global economy (all subprogrammes)
A (52)	Endorsement of the Declaration on the Strengthening of Economic Cooperation in Europe and the Plan of Action (all subprogrammes)

Subprogramme 1
Environment

General Assembly resolutions

47/191	Institutional arrangements to follow up the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
49/113	Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

Economic and Social Council resolution

1992/43	Strengthening the role of the regional commissions

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

E (44)	Charter on groundwater management
J (44)	Air pollution
C (45)	The Code of Conduct of Accidental Pollution of Transboundary Inland Waters

I (45) Cooperation in the field of environmental protection and water resources and in the field of long-range transboundary air pollution

G (50) Cooperation in the field of environment and sustainable development

Subprogramme 2
Transport

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1999/37 Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar

1999/62 Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

1999/65 Reconfiguration of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods into a Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

D (49) Economic cooperation in the Mediterranean in the light of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

H (50) Cooperation in the field of transport

Subprogramme 3
Statistics

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1989/3 International economic classifications

1993/5 1993 System of National Accounts

1995/7 2000 World Population and Housing Census Programme

Economic Commission for Europe decision

C (47) The Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in the Region of the Economic Commission for Europe

United Nations Statistical Commission documents

Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1994, Supplement No. 9* (E/1994/29-E/CN.3/1994/18), para. 59)

Subprogramme 4
Economic analysis

General Assembly resolutions

50/120 Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

50/124	Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development
50/161	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development
50/203	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action
54/24	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: A Society for All Ages
S-21/2	Key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Economic Commission for Europe decisions

B (46)	Cooperation in the field of economic analysis and assistance to countries in transition
A (50)	The work of the Commission and its future activities

Subprogramme 5
Energy

General Assembly resolutions

48/165	Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership
48/190	Dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
49/111	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its second session

Economic and Social Council resolution

1991/86	Development and efficient use of energy resources

Economic Commission for Europe decision

I (50)	Cooperation in the field of energy

Subprogramme 6
Trade, industry and enterprise development

General Assembly resolution

50/95	International trade and development

Economic and Social Council resolution

1991/76	Promotion of interregional cooperation in the area of international trade facilitation

Economic Commission for Europe decision

C (49) Promoting the expansion of trade for products from the countries in transition in international markets

Subprogramme 7
Timber

General Assembly resolution

54/218 Implementation of and follow-up to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and the nineteenth special session of the General Assembly

Subprogramme 8
Human settlements

General Assembly resolution

51/177 Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)